

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty
Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 276

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

SPLIT THREATENED IN MAIN POLITICAL FORCES IN BRITAIN

Severance Declared Undesirable
as It Would Probably Pro-
duce Weak Administration

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17—Pending the meeting of Unionist members of the House of Commons and ministers from the Upper House, called by Austen Chamberlain for next Thursday, it remains difficult to measure the extent of the split with which the Lloyd George Government is threatened. So long as the dissenting opinion could be regarded as only a splinter in the main plane of the Conservative-Unionist Party, it was possible for Mr. Lloyd George's administration to continue upon the support of the sound Unionist portion of the timber that remained, but now that split has extended, so that it has become doubtful which side is the splinter and which the dependable wood, a readjustment of weights and stresses is unavoidable, unless a complete collapse is to occur.

Mr. Chamberlain, the official leader of the Conservative-Unionist Party in the House of Commons, has lashed himself to Mr. Lloyd George's side of the split. He must, therefore, share the future of Mr. Lloyd George, whether this be in office or in opposition. His action has prevented a realization of the die-hard dream of severance from the Coalition of the Conservative-Unionist Party as a solid whole to form a Government by itself.

Conservative Prospects

With Mr. Chamberlain's support, it is conceivable, though highly improbable, that the Conservative-Unionists could have retained enough seats in the general election, which must in any case take place very shortly, to enable them to carry on the administration of the country. Without it, anything of the kind is quite out of the question.

Great Britain is threatened, therefore, with a severance of its main political forces into groups, which even extremists and conservatives agree would be in the highest degree undesirable, since it must be inevitably productive of a weak administration at a time when union is essential in the face of revolutionary elements which Labor, as now organized, presents.

Situation Obscure

To so reassemble the parts as to construct a combination of moderate elements acceptable to the electorate is Britain's political problem today. It is a problem complicated by differences and prejudices—especially where Free Trade versus Protection and Socialism versus Economy are concerned—which go so deep into the national conscience as to militate powerfully against unity of any kind.

Whether the present Coalition is the only combination of constitutional forces that is feasible and whether in this case it may yet be possible to patch up its cracks so that it may go to the electors as a whole, instead of as a collection of fractured parts, is a question that the next few days must decide.



GREEK ROYALISTS TAKE FIRM STAND AGAINST REPUBLIC

Campaign for Overthrow of
Monarchy Arouses Opposi-
tion in Section of Press

ATHENS, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press)—The campaign to make Greece a republic, launched directly after the return from Paris of the new Foreign Minister, Nicholas Politis, prominent Venetian, has strongly aroused the Royalist newspapers.

Nea Himeria declares that in its judgment the Greek people will overwhelmingly oppose the idea of a republic at the coming elections, and that at any rate they would distrust a republic presided over by Mr. Venizelos.

"If the people accept a republican régime," it adds, "we will accept without hesitation, but if they decide to maintain the régime of constitutional monarchy, it will be the duty of the Republican advocates to retire definitely from political life."

Letters of Eminent Men

The other Royalist organs also defy the Venetians to go openly before the people as sponsors of a republic, believing they would meet with an unprecedented electoral disaster.

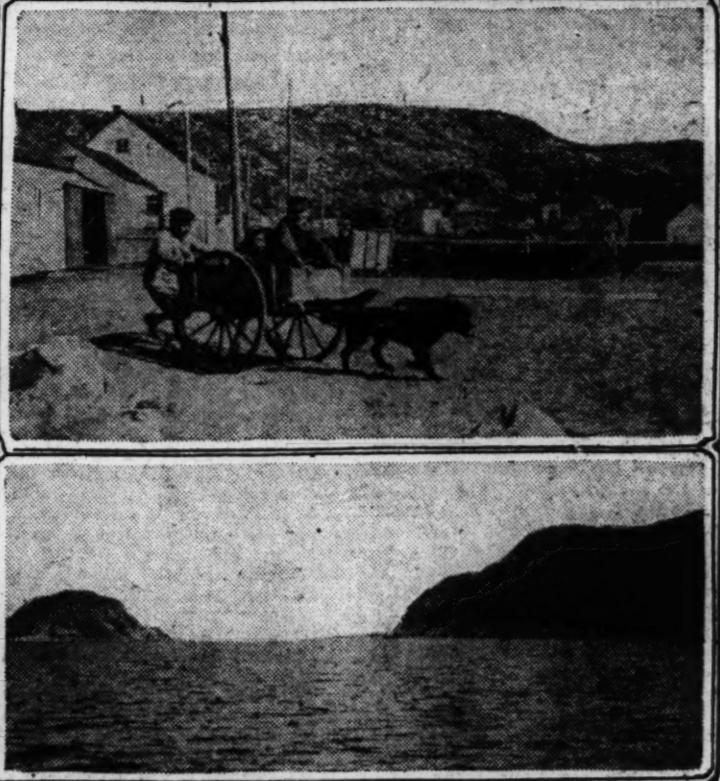
The Kathimerini accuses the originators of the republic idea of being counter-revolutionaries, pointing out that the leaders of the movement which resulted in the overthrow of King Constantine decided to maintain the monarchistic régime.

Several newspapers which are active supporters of the Venetian Party publish letters from men eminent in political life, which contend that the royalist régime is responsible for all the woes of the nation and condemn such régime as no longer suited to Greece.

This subject Colonel Gonatas, of the revolutionary committee, said yesterday that the committee was convinced it had accomplished a wise act in dethroning Constantine. The political evolution to come would be that the people and the new National Assembly chose.

Elections Awaited

Colonel Gonatas emphasized the point that the third paragraph of the proclamation of the revolutionary committee recommended impartial



Above, Left—Steamer Pro Patria at St. Pierre Wharf. Right—Quay Where Vessels Get Their Liquid Cargoes.

Center—St. Pierre Dog Cart Furnishes Popular Means of Transportation.

Below—Granite-Pillared Entrance to St. Pierre Harbor.

GRAVE DIFFERENCE IN FACTA CABINET

Ministers Split Over Handling of
Fascisti Situation—Premier's
Conciliatory Efforts Fail

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 17.—It is expected that Luigi Facta, Italian Prime Minister, will resign on King Emmanuel's return to Rome. Although Signor Facta is opposed to an extra parliamentary crisis, this is apparently becoming unavoidable, owing to the differences of opinion existing in the Cabinet. Many ministers have already threatened to resign unless the Government takes the strongest measures against the Fascisti, whilst the other side insisted that the best policy for the Government, in order to prevent civil war, was to try and persuade the Fascisti to adopt legal methods instead of those of insurrection.

The Premier's efforts to smooth out the differences of opinion have failed. Signor Giolitti is named as the probable successor to Signor Facta, and there is reason to believe that the Fascisti might co-operate with Giolitti's Government, although they would prefer Signor Salandra. The Fascisti now seem to realize the impossibility of holding the general elections in December, therefore they consider they would sooner take a share in a temporary Government and thus bring about a reform in the electoral laws.

There is a general feeling of relief here that the crisis which everyone sees is inevitable should come now instead of being postponed until the opening of Parliament, thereby increasing the likelihood of violent Fascisti activity.

Signor Mussolini has written a strong article against General Badoglio, formerly Chief of the General Staff, because he is reported to have stated that the first shot fired by the Army would lead to the breakup of the whole Fascisti movement. Signor Mussolini accuses General Badoglio of desiring to draw the Fascisti into trouble and also accuses him of carrying out an anti-Fascisti propaganda in the Army.

If, however, it is argued that in view of the concessions finally made by the British, this no longer applies, Downing Street appears to feel that the Mudania armistice, coupled with the accord of Sept. 23, is as far as London, Paris and Rome need go themselves. Hence there is no reason for a further meeting.

What is, however, undoubtedly desirable is a plenary conference to which Jugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece would come as fully fledged members with the western European Allies. France and Italy are known to dislike this scheme, but the argument for admission of the smaller powers, whose vital interests are at stake, is logically unanswerable. Furthermore, an agreement by such a plenary conference would carry us well within sight of a real peace with Turkey, if, indeed, it is not the only method of obtaining it. In any case, the spectacle of half a dozen European statesmen wrangling at sixes and sevens in face of the placid opposition of the Turkish representatives is not an inviting prospect.

This may, perhaps, be taken as the line along which the Foreign Office thought is moving, and the question

Constantine to Forgo Politics

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 17.—Constantine crossed Rome today on his way to Lake Maggiore from Palermo. He was met at the station by the Greek Minister, Signor Metaxas.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has conversed with many Greeks, both opponents and supporters of Constantine. All agree that further political activities on his part are most unlikely. He hopes to settle in Paris after the winter at Palermo.

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WARSAW AN AERIAL CENTER

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 13—Poland now has a regular foreign air passenger and mail service between Warsaw, Berlin, and Prague, and an interior line uniting Warsaw,

with Danzig and Lwow. A line now operating between Warsaw and Bucharest soon will be continued to Constantinople.

The present unfortunate plight of

MIQUELON SUPPLIES NEW OPERATING BASE FOR RUM SMUGGLERS

St. Pierre's Deserted Fish Warehouses Now
Bulge With Wines and Liquors Brought
Over From Europe

THREE VESSELS ARE CLEARED DAILY; SALES REACH 7500 CASES WEEKLY

Contraband Cargo Usually Sold "Over the Rail" to
Find Its Way to American Consumers—France Re-
moves Ban to Promote Island's Bootlegging

The following is the first of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators sent to St. Pierre by The Christian Science Monitor.

That lonely, isolated mass of jagged granite shot upward from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles to the southward of Newfoundland at the gateway to Fortune Bay—St. Pierre of the Miquelon Islands—and until within the last three years but hazily known to the world, is today one of the great clearing houses for liquor for the United States.

To St. Pierre, from France, England, Scotland and Spain come all manner of vessels laden deep with liquors and wines consigned as usual thing to some of the enterprising merchant firms of the Miquelon Islands who blithely pay the nominal \$3 duty on every case of this bottled "merchandise" and then store it in capacious warehouses on the bleak and shambling water front of St. Pierre, there to await purchase by the "rum-runner" from the United States, who is never far behind the cargoes of the contraband as they arrive from the Old World to be smuggled into the Republic of the New.

Heavy Weekly Shipments

Something of the magnitude of the enterprise which has revolutionized long-forgotten and once-sleepy St. Pierre may be sensed when it is stated that from 7500 to 10,000 cases of whiskies, brandies, and wines are sold at St. Pierre every week to rum-runners, laden on fishing schooners, tramp steamers, steam trawlers, and even ice-breakers for transport to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States, where the smuggler and the bootlegger receive and dispose of the cargoes. They are shipped with all but clock-like regularity.

It is no exaggeration to state that three vessels of some sort or other "clear from St. Pierre" for Nassau, Havana, the Bahamas, or Jamaica every day. It is telling the simple truth when it is asserted that these vessels rarely, if ever, arrive at their ports of assignment at least "in cargo." That cargo, the much-sought contraband consignment of liquors of all sorts, usually, is sold "over the rail" off some fog-shrouded harbor along the coast of the United States or just outside the three-mile limit, where the smuggler and the bootlegger receive and dispose of the cargoes. They are shipped with all but clock-like regularity.

A suggestion from the United States that an agreement whereby the two governments could exercise special supervision over American and British shipping in coastal waters outside the internationally accepted limit of jurisdiction would be of material assistance to American authorities in enforcement of customs and liquor statutes was opposed by the British Government in a note made public last night, on the ground that an undesirable precedent would be established. Great Britain, however, offered to co-operate in every way consistent with her fixed policies to assist in curbing the activities of smugglers.

Sharp Distinction Drawn

In the "conversations"—as they have been described in diplomatic circles—looking to the release of vessels alleged to have been seized on the high seas, British representatives here are known to have differentiated sharply between cases of ships captured outside the three-mile limit, which had established contact with the shore by use of their small boats, and those against which no such evidence lay.

It was understood Great Britain had indicated her willingness to add to the doctrine laid down by the United States Supreme Court, that the sending of small boats into the "jurisdictional area" served to bring the parent ship, to all intents, under the same jurisdiction. In other words,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

BAY STATE BUSINESS EXECUTIVES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON

Election of Officers and Frank Talks by National Leaders
Mark Gathering of Associated Industries

Leaders of industry and business

mén from all parts of the State, in Boston today for the seventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, had before them a statement of "The Philosophy of Profit" by Charles R. Gow, re-elected president of the association this afternoon, in which he expresses the conviction that production is the result of co-operative effort of the wage worker and competent management. He condemned the claim of "leaders of radical thought" that all production is solely the fruit of the wage worker and that profit in industry is morally indefensible.

Industry must first be supplied with tools and facilities, as well as with intelligent management before production can be begun by the toiler, according to Mr. Gow's "philosophy." He points out that in primitive days, when man retained for his own benefit the whole fruit of his labors, he often experienced extreme privation and suffering. Experiments attempting to eliminate profits from industry, he says, have resulted in an involuntary return to social conditions approximating the primitive state of mankind. He adds:

"The present unfortunate plight of

the people of Russia demonstrates

the inevitable consequence of attempting to eliminate profit as a factor in industry."

National leaders of industry are guests of the association to present to the 1500 members participating in the numerous group conferences their views on such current problems as transportation, express, industrial relations, world economics, budget, insurance, taxation, credit and banking. Among them are Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Walker D. Hines, former director-general of United States railroads who returned last month from a lengthy tour of European countries, and Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the United States budget.

Sessions which opened today at the Copley-Plaza and Westminster hotels will continue through tomorrow afternoon. The following additional officers were elected today:

Vice-president: Joseph K. Milliken, Mt. Hope Finishing Company, North Dighton; B. Preston Clark, vice-president, the Plymouth Cordage Company.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Fortunes at Low Ebb

The spacious warehouses were deserted and the tempestuous winters played havoc with what had been for generations a prosperous water front. What little fishing it was possible to conduct from St. Pierre paid and paid well, for the Miquelon Islands are surrounded by seas teeming with cod, fish and haddock. But the fishing trade has been ruined and of other industry on the islands there was naught. The island folk, who are descendants of Britons, Normans and Basques, had learned nothing else but fishing and supplying fisherman and when this activity was interrupted all industry was at a standstill.

Came the World War and France, in her extremity, drafted the youth and able manhood of the last tiny colony she had in the north of the New

World and further dissipated opportunity or incentive for profitable exertion. Truly the affairs of the Miquelets were at ebb tide in 1918.

About that time a gradually growing trade in French liquors became more active, some of the fishery supply merchants discovering that a trade, though illicit, was being built up with individuals in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and, to some extent, in the United States. The low duty on French bottled goods made it a profitable investment if they could be smuggled into the surrounding countries which were either under prohibitory regulations or high protective tariffs.

In this way St. Pierre gradually drew away from her fisheries trade, which had been almost destroyed through being hampered by the domestic regulations in Newfoundland, and began the development of a liquor exchange or clearing house business, the thrifty merchant firms aiding by the Canadian Bank of Commerce preparing themselves to act as outfitters for a rum-smuggling argosy rather than a fleet of modest fishermen.

Stimulus of Prohibition

At last fortune descended upon the little islands at the mouth of the bay that bears her name. The United States passed the prohibitory amendment and proceeded to call up the leeks by the Volstead legislation. The tighter drew the toils of the enforcement act, the dryer grew the United States and those provinces in Canada which had adopted similar regulations.

As the domestic supply of liquors was being shut off at the source and the great breweries closed or turned into manufactories of more innocent beverages the demand for alcohol-laden liquids waxed apace in the United States and Canada. The manufacturer of "moonshine" did his best or his worst under precarious conditions but the demand in the country became so insistent and the profits possible for those who could furnish genuine brands of once-popular wines and liquors so attractive that certain groups of men who had made their living under previous conditions by lawless activities simply changed their practices and became "rum-runners" and "boot-leggers."

The traffic paid from the start. Men of more than ordinary discretion were able to retire and invest their gains in other safer and more respectable pursuits after one or two successful voyages with vessels of goodly tonnage to St. Pierre, the Bahamas, Jamaica or even Havana. Nothing but an army of enforcement officials and a very large army at that, could in the early days of prohibition, prevent the landing of cargoes of liquors in out-of-the-way harbors and inlets along the 3000-mile Atlantic coast of the United States. The same conditions obtained in the "dry" sections of Canada.

Prosperity Dawns

As a consequence, St. Pierre came back into a greater measure of apparent prosperity than it had ever known in the days long ago when her fishing fleets proudly rode the tossing waters of the Atlantic to the southwest of Newfoundland and when she shipped great cargoes of dried cod and haddock to France and received in return the manufactures and crops of the mother country which her own rocky soil could not bear. The long disused piers and warehouses of the St. Pierre merchants took on new activity but the character of the merchandise had greatly changed. In place of the baies of dried fish and the small kegs of salted fish the piers and warehouses began to be piled high with cases of bottles bearing strange foreign labels and with huge winecasks.

But that which gave the greatest fillip to St. Pierre's growing rum traffic between the Old and New Worlds was the abrogation by France of her interdict against the importation by the Miquelon Islands of American corn and rice whisky, Scotch whisky and all other sorts of foreign liquors and wines. This final ban on importation of foreign liquors placed against St. Pierre by the mother country was removed early this year when it was found that the United States was in no mind to forgive the collection of the war debt France owes here.

Importation in Reprisal

A sort of reprisal was this act of lifting the ban against foreign liquor importations into the Miquelons, for once that interdict was raised Scotch whiskies and, rare cargoes of United States rye or bourbon which had been exported to Great Britain "for medicinal purposes" were shipped to St. Pierre and there transhipped to the bootleggers of the United States or Canada.

Reprisal? Yes, for the demand for Scotch and American whiskies overshadowed the clamor for all other sorts of "wet" contraband raised by Boston and New York and other cities where great clubs flourished and where long-empty lockers are a constant reminder to their owners of days when less self-restraint was practiced than today. The demand for foreign liquors was insistent and the St. Pierre merchant liquor brokers represented the market and possible market so strongly that France relented and finally told these dealers to make the most of conditions while they served.

And they did, and the result was apparent in a month. Gone are the dependent days of the Miquelon Islands so long as American smugglers are as successful in evading the authorities as they are at present.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: one year, \$9.00; two years, \$45.00; three years, \$22.50; one month, 75c. Single copies 5c (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as a special rate of postage is provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 19, 1918.

CHRISTIANS MOVE TOWARD MARITZA

Greeks and Armenians Pass in Unbroken Line From Adrianople to the West

ADRIANOPLIS, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press) — Thirty thousand Greeks and Armenians have passed from this city to the west since Saturday, and the road between here and the Maritza is an unbroken line of men, women and children with ox-carts, cattle and camels. Through a steady downpour of rain they are plodding doggedly toward their unknown destinations, driven forward by the thought of the impending occupation of eastern Thrace by the Turks.

The members of the allied missions stationed here declare the extent of the refugee exodus indicates that the Turks upon their entry will find Eastern Thrace almost uninhabited. The procession has been orderly, but the misery of the refugees is already extreme. The American in charge of the little Near East relief soup kitchen at the railway junction on the opposite side of the Maritza declared:

Exodus From Countryside

"In all my experience I never imagined such a pitiable sight as the march from Adrianople in the driving rain. Every refugee arrives soaked to the skin, with a wagon load of bedding floating in water."

Perhaps never in the 1800 years of its stormy history, not even in the days of the late Balkan wars, has Adrianople witnessed such scenes. When, on Saturday, the Greek civil authorities attempted to reassure the people by stating that the Turkish gendarmerie would not arrive for 15 days, the Christian inhabitants simply refused to believe them. Nearly every Christian family in Adrianople gathered up all they could carry, either on their backs or on ox-carts, and as soon as possible were off.

Meanwhile from the countryside a similar exodus is under way and every road leading to the Maritza is jammed with humanity, cattle and wagons. This whole flood converges upon a single road as it approaches the Karagatch bridge across the Maritza. The refugees believe that if they can reach Karagatch they will be safe from the Turks. This small village, which is just across the boundary, will be in neutral territory until the peace conference decides its fate.

Concentration at Karagatch

Although the railway is moving a considerable number of refugees westward from Karagatch, the station there is becoming the center of a vast concentration camp. The rain has flooded all parts of the village, forcing the refugees from the low land into new camping places in the higher areas.

Meanwhile Adrianople has taken on the appearance of a deserted city, with the shops and houses closed. The Greek and Armenian priests remain and are doing conspicuous work in assisting the fleeing inhabitants. Two troop trains leave daily for Western Thrace and there is no more talk of resistance among the soldiers, though they boast they could have held up the Turks at Tchatalja with three divisions, and declare they are only leaving because ordered to do so by the Allies.

The first French detachments of the allied troops of occupation arrived yesterday. Expressions of regret are heard that the English are not coming to Adrianople, having been assigned to Rodosto. Allied airplanes have flown over the city at a moderate height for the last few days, apparently taking photographs to show the orderly character of the evacuation. One of the aviators who landed said he was under orders to observe carefully whether there was any evidence of burning villages; thus far he had seen none.

GRAND TRUNK STRIKE IS REPORTED SETTLED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17—Settlement of the strike of Grand Trunk Railway shopmen was announced today by Joseph F. Paquette, general chairman of the various shop crafts on the line between Portland and Island Pond, Vt. He also announced that the men, numbering about 350, who walked out early in July, would return to their work immediately.

It was understood the settlement affected all strikers on Grand Trunk lines in the United States who stopped work at the time of the strike of the shop crafts. The settlement came about, he explained, through a conference between Chairman Barney and representatives of the Grand Trunk system in Detroit yesterday. At the Grand Trunk offices no word had been received of a settlement.

SMITH CLASSES ELECT OFFICERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—The sophomore and senior classes at Smith College have just elected their officers for the year. Junior elections are to occur this week, but the freshmen will not choose their officers until just before the Christmas holidays.

Lucy Carr of East Orange, N. J., is to be the senior president. Her past experience in executive positions

makes her well qualified for this difficult task. Debating has also been one of her major interests. She is a member of Phi Kappa Psi. The vice-president of '23 is to be Rosemary Thomas of Sherborn, Mass., who was class secretary last year. She is a member of the other honorary club, Alpha Elizabeth Marshall of Portland, Me., who was vice-president her junior year, is to be the treasurer. The secretary is Eleanor Holt of Oconto, Wis., and the historian, Jane Cassidy of Norwich, Conn.

The sophomores chose as president Virginia McAlmon of Franklin, Pa.; vice-president, Martha Hauser of Boston, Mass.; secretary, Mary Wallace of Oak Park, Ill.; treasurer, Dorothy Dunning of Vineland, N. J. Dorothy Pyke of Centralia, Ill., was re-elected as song leader.

M. BOUILLON PAYS TRIBUTE TO TURKS

French Emissary Says Their Desire for Peace of Reason Averted War in Near East

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Oct. 17—Franklin Bouillon, with the consent of Raymond Poincaré and in accord with official promises, delivered an address to journalists in Paris that was at once a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech, a defense of the Turks and an indictment of the Greeks. One had to bear in mind the partisan character of his statements. But some of the facts which he told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor must be recorded, if only to provoke an answer and explanation.

What, for example, is the truth about the British official communiqué published at Constantinople without the knowledge of General Harrington, announcing that the Mudania Conference was ended because the Turks were demanding immediate military occupation of Thrace. This was the exact opposite of what the Turks were asking, and he urged that if official communications were so utterly wrong much of the news from the Near East must be accepted with reserve. He renewed, in impassioned language, the accusation against the Greeks of systematically organizing the burning of Smyrna and all villages in Anatolia, thus rendering 1,000,000 people homeless.

Pro-Turkish Outlook

M. Bouillon used bitter terms about the Greeks. Certainly he did not attempt to disguise his completely pro-Turkish outlook. He is more Kemalist than Kemal. The whole point of his declaration was that Mustapha Kemal by his wisdom and his general knowledge had saved Europe from war. For 48 hours there was a situation equivalent to a state of war between England and Turkey, and had hostilities begun, Chanak would have proved an absolutely untenable trap for the unfortunate troops.

A fortnight ago the Turks could have entered Constantinople. They did not do so, not because they were restrained by British force, but because they preferred a peace of reason. It was absurd to pretend that British force and demonstrations had helped to preserve peace. On the contrary, every time the British displayed strength, the Mudania Conference was put in peril and delayed.

Kemal's Task Difficult

It was not an easy task for Kemal to prevent his victorious army of 150,000 men in the front ranks and the same number in reserve from marching to their capital, only 40 kilometers away. He should be given credit, said the French emissary, for having succeeded in holding back a triumphant army, which could have swept all obstacles aside. He was influenced by the French representation; that is to say by Franklin Bouillon. The arrangements made by M. Bouillon and Kemal at Smyrna were substantially adopted at Mudania.

While owing to material difficulties there was a delay at Mudania, the British were rushing up troops and the Turks looking on at these warlike preparations said to the Frenchman: "You are asking us to tie our hands while England prepares to resist us." Danger arose through the attempted reliance on force, but France and Turkey preferred negotiations and peace.

M. Bouillon, while thus attacking

Mr. Lloyd George, paid a tribute to General Harrington, who was a loyal soldier and desirous of peaceful methods.

CANDIDATE HELD TO BE INELIGIBLE

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17—The Rev. John W. Barker of Lebanon is ineligible as a candidate for the State Senate, according to the decision of the ballot law commission, announced today. Mr. Barker was chosen by the voters of the Fifth Senatorial District at the primary in September, but his eligibility was questioned on the ground that he had not lived in the State long enough to gain citizenship. Action to fill the vacancy on the ballot has not yet been taken.

GERMAN TOYS DUE NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The Orduna will bring the first load of German toys for the Christmas trade, 3000 cases having been shipped from Hamburg for North American and South America.

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OVERCOATS READY FOR WEAR STADLER & STADLER MADE—FROM \$90

BRITISH DRY NOTE TO SPEED RELEASE OF SEIZED VESSELS

(Continued from Page 1)

however, the British view was declared to be emphatic that American enforcement agencies were without authority.

In support of the contention that such ships as the *Buena* and the *Gardiner*, both which were captured by the American "dry navy" at points from seven to nine miles off the New Jersey coast, the British Government was understood to have relied heavily on the decision obtained by the United States from British courts in 1805 in the case of the schooner *Anna*.

Money Also Seized

The *Anna*, flying American colors, was captured by the British privateer *Minerva* near the mouth of the Mississippi River and her cargo of logwood was confiscated and sold. An interesting feature of the case was that—as in the cases of the ships recently taken off New Jersey—a sum of money, found on board by the *Anna*, was seized.

Claims for the ship's release was filed through the American Minister in London on the ground that she had been captured within the marginal area over which the United States asserted exclusive jurisdiction. The British courts upheld this contention and it is now declared that the United States is estopped by its own precedent from going outside that "margin."

The British note pointed out that Great Britain had already taken steps to prevent practices as to registry issuance and clearance papers of which the United States had complained in its note, adding that Great Britain had supplemented these steps since the American note had been received and it was hoped "the measures taken will prove successful in preventing any breaches in the local law."

The note of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, included three paragraphs from an affidavit executed by a federal prohibition agent with respect to "the proposal declared to have been made by him by Mr. M. Cole, who signs clearance papers for the comptroller of customs for the British Government at Nassau, Bahamas, concerning the issuance of two sets of clearance papers for liquor ships." The affidavit read:

"That defendant asked Mr. Cole how the liquor runners arranged their clearance papers and if it was possible to get an extra set of clearance papers. Mr. Cole said, 'Just a minute,' and then went to the other side of the room and motioned defendant to come over, which defendant did. Mr. Cole then stated substantially as follows:

"That there are a number of ways to handle it, but the best and simplest way to find is to give you clearance papers, you know, and if it is possible to get an extra set of clearance papers."

Mr. Cole explained that the first set of papers referred to would be for a foreign port, and that if you were searched they could not tell you that after you had discharged your cargo or liquor on the high seas and then we will give you another set of papers for 'in ballast' for any American port."

Defendant states further that Mr. Cole did not say that there would be any money required outside the regular fees but intimated that he and his boys expected to be taken care of.

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—A call to advocates of law enforcement to insist upon rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Law as opposed to a "rule of season" was sounded today by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been represented as favorably applying "common sense" in carrying out the opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, on prohibition and this intimation was taken by Mr. Wheeler to mean leniency in enforcing the law. He said:

"All that the officers charged with enforcing the laws are asked to do is apply the law as interpreted by the Attorney-General. It is not within the province of any enforcement officers to change the law. This is up to the courts.

I do not think the ruling or the law relating to liquor on ships should be changed. They are both based on common sense. Those who complain about liquor on American ships are inconsistent and injure our own shipping interests when they criticize the Government's attitude for enforcing the law on all ships within the three-mile limit.

The laws of the United States apply to all ships within our jurisdiction. Why should foreign ships be exempted simply because liquor is involved? If we per-

mit a foreign vessel to violate this law because foreign interests object, then how shall we answer the dope smuggler and other criminals who want to be exempted from our laws within the three-mile limit?

Practically every nation admits that we have the legal right to enforce this law. It is the wet interests who object. They practice every prohibition law. The ruling will be Americanized by putting foreign ships on the same footing. The person who sails from our shore will have to sail on a dry ship if this decision is sustained.

The Supreme Court recently held that the Eighteenth Amendment and National Prohibition Act are enforceable within our jurisdiction, foreign treaties and laws to the contrary notwithstanding. A citizen who will not travel under his own flag because he cannot get booze has a yellow streak.

MORE PUPILS ATTEND BOSTON DAY SCHOOLS

A general increase in school attendance was reported last night at the meeting of the Boston school committee. Total enrollments showed that at the end of September there were in attendance 333 more pupils than at the same time in 1921, and a total of 122,556 in day schools, exclusive of continuation schools.

The Normal School showed a gain of 109; the high and Latin schools, 1762; the ninth grade or intermediate classes, 347; grades 1 to 8, 1022; special classes, 29, and kindergarten, 70.

Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, stated that were the figures for the ninth grade intermediate schools included in the totals for the day high schools, the latter would be able to show an increase of 2109.

Replying to an order passed by the City Council, Oct. 9, calling upon the committee for information as to whether or not a certain list of 10 books was among those authorized for school purposes, the committee stated that "School History of the United States, Revised," by Albert Bushnell Hart, the "American History," by D. C. Muzzey, and "Burke's Speech on Conciliation," edited by C. H. Ward, are used in Boston public schools.

These books, with seven others, were said by James A. Watson, a member of the City Council, to contain "British propaganda."

Continuing offerings in Boston play-

PROHIBITION PARTY SHAPES CAMPAIGN

Leaders in Bay State Will Counter Efforts on Showing Good Results of Dry Law

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 17

REAT BRITAIN is now in the turmoil of preparations for general parliamentary elections, and the questions to be fought out have never been more complicated. At present Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, sits uneasily upon two stools. One of these stools is his own Coalition Liberal Party, which remains faithful to him. It believes in social welfare legislation and a mild form of free trade, tempered, if necessary, by protection. The other is the Unionist party, which is Conservative and Protectionist. In the past it has supported Mr. Lloyd George with reluctance, as it objects to his quarrel with France and mis-trusts the expensive social welfare schemes with which he is associated. It now threatens to split into two separate sections, of which one continues its allegiance, whereas the other demands Unionism as Prime Minister. None of these groups identify themselves with the Labor Party, which just now is committed to unsound proposals for nationalization of the sources of production. The same does not apply to the independent Liberals, who are also in opposition, though they do not sympathize with nationalization schemes and have much the same political ideals as the Coalition Liberals, from whom they differ chiefly in being more whole-heartedly Free Traders. In all, there are thus four capitalistic groups, so split up among themselves that Labor threatens to swing the balance. Conferences and compromises are heard of on all sides to meet this situation, but at the time of writing no clear election issues have emerged.

mouth of the River Eden, "play golf, digging divots and drying claes."

The British public is rejoicing over the substantial reduction of 18 per cent announced this week in the price of petrol. Not only is the owner of the automobile and the aeroplane affected, but transportation of every kind has to consider the question of coming down in price. British railways are concerned only one degree less directly than are omnibuses and the lorries with which they are now in acute competition—alike for passenger and goods traffic. Industry also feels the stimulus of cheaper power from internal combustion engines. The reduction has come at a moment when the price of British labor is falling and when margins of profits are being cut all round. It is yet another sign, and an important one, that Britain is getting down to business, and that, be the sacrifices what they may, she does not intend to be left out where trade is to be continued or fresh markets won.

Sir Charles Higham, the advertising expert, whose recent visit to America attracted a good deal of attention, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliament on that uncertain but unescapable day when the present House of Commons ceases to exist. Sir Charles declares that Parliament needs business men, but that unfortunately business men have to earn their living; they have no time to spare for Parliament. While Sir Charles is no doubt right, it is difficult to know what England is going to do about it. She cannot afford to pay her 600 odd legislators in the House of Commons a high enough salary to attract the best men in the country to a political career, even if it were desirable to all the Legislature with a set of men who had either come on to their seat in Parliament or lost their means of livelihood. Probably therefore England will resign itself to the inevitable and one by one the business members will be allowed to fade away from Westminster without a protest. As a matter of fact most of them have gone already and the House of Commons is rapidly resuming its pre-war aspect, with the legal profession, as formerly, taking the lion's share in the constitution of the assembly.

Autumn is upon us, and the swallows, like our American visitors, are leaving us for other climes. Last Saturday I saw a large party of the swallows flying low over the big reservoir in South London. They were showing signs of considerable excitement at their prospective departure and dipped and rose, wheeled and sidestepped in their usual unimitable fashion. Suddenly they began to fly upward. Higher and higher they went until they were almost out of sight, and then they flew away in a body to the northeast. If you please, I have often wondered how they make that wonderful yearly journey back to the warm sunshine. Do they do it in one long continuous flight over sea and over continents until they reach the remastered spot they left in the preceding spring? Or do they make their way southward by easy stages and did my party think they had time to pay Brussels a visit before the autumn set in in earnest? For my part, I believe there may be yet another explanation. Who should not swallows have an air Southwark or Liverpool or Cherbourg like our human visitors? I like to think that after nesting year by year in their usual summer villas the four around Great Britain and across the quiet beauty of her countryside, or the grandeur of her hills, as the family takes them; that afterward, when the time of their departure draws near, they cannot resist a lassitude at old London before they go. It may be thousands to the place from which they have booked their return messages to their winter (or shall we say summer?) homes. And I like to think that it is not only the swallows who will come again to this little village next summer.

It would be hard to overestimate the value of such a speech as that made by Theodore E. Burton, who is over here as a member of the commission appointed by the United States Government to deal with the funding of the Allies' debts to America, at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. English people generally have the faculty of seeing the other fellow's point of view; when once they are convinced that it is being honestly presented. While Mr. Burton's remarks were obviously not directed toward any conciliation of the criticism in this country of the American attitude toward the Allies' debts to the United States, perhaps for that very reason, it rang clear and true and gave to this country a sidelight on the American point of view on this matter which was most timely. There has been a good deal of clap-trap talked about the American attitude, some of it no doubt deliberately manufactured for the purpose of making mischief between the two countries, but Mr. Burton's statement carried conviction. Many of those who heard and read his speech will see the logic of his position, and in future will refrain from participating in hasty criticism. While it may be true that the average American view of Europe and of America's relations to Europe has yet to undergo some development, there will have to be a commensurate development on this side in the direction of clearer realization that the British is not the only possible point of view.

VICE-PRESIDENT OPENS CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

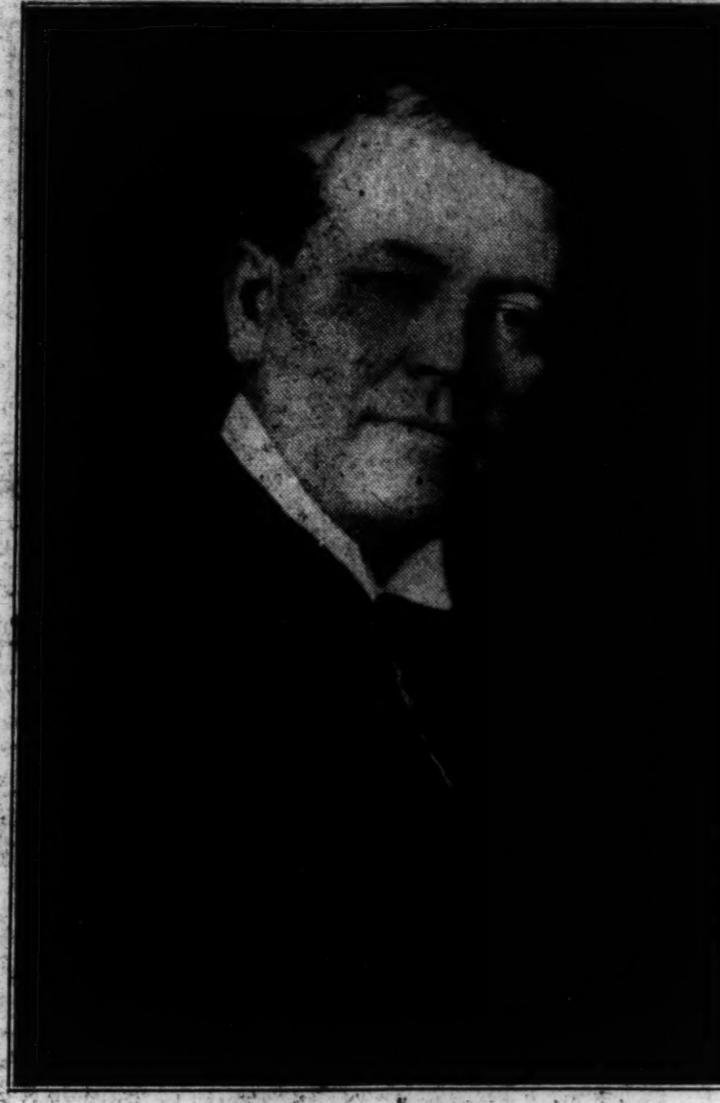
HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17 (Special) — Republican leaders from New Hampshire and Vermont gathered at Dartmouth College today to receive Vice-President Calvin Coolidge and to hear his address on business and political conditions. So far as New Hampshire is concerned, the Vice-President's speech was the opening gun of the present political campaign. Mr. Coolidge took for his subject, "Industrial Democracy" and told the story of industry from early times, showing how the present intricate system of organization of business had been evolved. Democracy in industry, he said, does not remove the obligation of obedience from those engaged in industry.

The Vice-President was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and Frank W. Stearns of Boston. They motored from Woodstock, Vt., this morning and arrived at the college at noon, where a luncheon was served by the Republican state committees of the two states. After the luncheon the guests went to Webster Hall and the Vice-President addressed them and the student body of the college at the same time.

The reception committee included Chairman Dwight Hall of the New Hampshire Republican committee; Perley R. Bugbee, president of the Hanover Republican Club; Frank A. Musgrave, publisher of the Hanover Gazette, and G. Allen Putnam, chairman of the Republican Ways and Means Committee.

GERMAN DEBT GROWS

BERLIN, Oct. 17—German Treasury bills composing the floating debt of Germany on Oct. 10 totaled 487,700,000,000 marks, compared with 450,900,000,000 at the end of September, 341,300,000,000 at the end of August, and 210,400,000,000 in September 1921. In the last 10 days 12,500,000,000 marks were spent to obtain foreign money to pay for grain imports purchased some time ago.



Dr. B. M. Tippie

President of the International College in Monte Mario, Which Is on the Outskirts of Rome, Expresses His Views on the Present Crisis in Italy

WHAT SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S RETURN TO POWER IN ITALY PORTENDS

Dr. B. M. Tippie, President of College Near Rome, Sees Weakening of the Popular Party

By STANLEY HIGH

In the event of the fall of the Italian Government under the leadership of Signor Facta, the former Prime Minister, Giovanni Giolitti, is the most likely successor, according to Dr. B. M. Tippie, president of the International College in Monte Mario, in the outskirts of Rome. Dr. Tippie, who is in America in the interests of the Constitution for which he has been a storm center of Protestant-Roman Catholic controversy, is spending this week in Greater Boston, a resident of Italy for many years. Dr. Tippie has been twice decorated by the King, and is in intimate touch with many of the leaders in present-day Italian politics. It is doubtful if any other American is better versed in Italian history or more conversant with Italian affairs than Dr. Tippie.

The Facts Cabinet, according to Dr. Tippie, is a compromise Government. Signor Facta, himself, has never been a conspicuous leader in Italian politics, his chief claim to prominence being due, chiefly, to his intimate association with Signor Giolitti, who has long been a leading figure in the country. To understand the present complications arising out of the impending fall of the Facta Government requires that one retraces something of the turbulent political history of Italy during the past two years. In 1920 the Fascist were organized as strictly anti-socialistic organization. Their work in that direction accomplished and their own power established throughout the country. The Fascist entered politics as the exponents of extreme nationalism. At that time the Roman Catholic—the Poplar Party—headed by Don Sturzo, approached Signor Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti for the purpose of effecting a political union. This was temporarily accomplished. The Roman Catholic Party asserted that the Roman Catholic church was and always had been the protector of Italian nationalism and in fact stood for exactly those things which the Fascisti represented.

Argument such as this from the Roman Catholic politicians could scarcely have been successful among the leaders of the past generation whose memory carried them back to the days of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour, and who realized the continuous opposition of the Roman Catholic group to these leaders of the Italian "Resurgence." The present generation of young Italians, however, had come into touch with priests in the trenches during the war, and the influence of that experience determined them in uniting with the Roman Catholics in their political enterprises.

Clashes in Rome Streets

But within a few months the Roman Catholic group carried their program to extremes not acceptable to the Fascisti. Italian Roman Catholics parading through the streets of Rome shouting, "The Pope for King," were attacked by Fascisti and the two groups soon divided into opposing camps. Dr. Tippie related that, since his return to the United States, there have been violent clashes in the streets of Rome between Fascisti and Italian Roman Catholics, when the latter persisted in shouting, "The Pope for King."

To secure the necessary votes in the Chamber a compromise Premier was sought. Both the Fascisti and the Roman Catholics were afraid of Signor Giolitti who, in the past, had demonstrated his unwillingness to be bound by the dictates of any particular party. On the other hand it was necessary to secure a Giolitti man, for the support of his followers in Parliament was, likewise, a necessity. Signor Facta was finally decided upon.

The offer was accepted and Mrs. Slade's home was used during registration week and will be utilized again on election day.

GERMAN CONDITION MENACE TO WORLD

Sir J. Bradbury's Plan to Meet Reparations Crisis Widely Discussed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Reform Leaders Hold International Conference

London, Oct. 17

A reform leaders of many nations, including Germany, for the purpose of reaffirming world ideals shaken by the war began this morning at Caxton Hall and will last four days. The nations represented are Australia, Canada, India, United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Great Britain.

Among the speakers scheduled are Lord Robert Cecil, Dr. Jowett, Sir Joseph Cook, Australian representative at the League of Nations; Sir Doane McLean, and Sir Rider Haggard. Public endorsement of the purposes of the conference was given by the leaders of the nations. Mr. Lloyd George sent a message saying, "Unless the peoples of the world are to be submerged by a wave of materialism after they were transferred from Japanese control, we must call into play the moral forces which alone can save and vitalize the nations."

CANADIAN DELEGATE WILL DEAL DIRECTLY WITH UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—In recognition of Canada's particular interest in maintenance of amicable relations with the United States, the British Government has decided to authorize the Canadians to negotiate directly with the American State Department in the framing of the new treaty to regulate naval strength on the Great Lakes.

In the near future a representative of the Canadian Government is expected in Washington to begin these negotiations, the foundations for which were laid during the visit here last July of W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

It is not yet determined, but it appears probable that the new treaty also will deal with waterways, fisheries and other questions.

NICKEL FARE CARRIES PASSENGER 26 MILES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The New York Transit Commission, in announcing the formal opening of the Livonia Avenue extension, in Brooklyn, says it gives the longest one-direction ride in the United States for a nickel.

It is now possible for a passenger to ride from New Lots Avenue, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, near the Queens County line, through Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx, to Two Hundred and Forty-First Street and White Plains Road, five blocks from the Westchester County line at Mt. Vernon, a distance of 26.78 miles.

INVASION IMMINENT OF VLADIVOSTOK

Soviets Threaten the City and Whites Retreat, According to Japanese Sources

TOKYO, Oct. 18—(By The Associated Press)—Special dispatches from Vladivostok report that the city is in imminent danger of invasion by Soviet troops. Members of the Vladivostok "White" Government have boarded a steamer ready to depart. General Dieterichs, commander of the "White" army, is reported to have retreated to the Russo-Chinese border.

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Oct. 18—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, a long statement was considered, dealing with the history of the arms which were stored at Vladivostok. Complete ignorance was expressed of any knowledge of the Czech munitions after they were transferred from Japanese control, while it was asserted that those munitions which were still in the care of the Japanese would be handed over to the Russians on the eve of the Japanese withdrawal.

Today's press comment generally expresses dissatisfaction with the statement, the charge being made that it does not contain any information which the public was not already fully aware of. One paper goes so far as to say that it is to be feared that the statement will but increase foreign suspicion of Japanese motives.

The munitions subject will probably remain a subject for political battle in Tokyo for some time to come. Meanwhile events are drawing to a crisis in the maritime provinces, where the Whites are steadily retreating before the Reds. There is little doubt that the seven tons of munitions which are still stored at Vladivostok will fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks unless a change in Japan's policy occurs before Oct. 26, the date fixed by Japan for its withdrawal.

BARBADOS CABLE LINE CONTROVERSY IS OVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Injunction proceedings, brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company in December, 1920, against Bainbridge Colby, Newton D. Baker, and Josephus Daniels, Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy at that time in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson, in an effort to force the Government to permit the landing at Miami, Fla., of the company's Barbados cable, have been dismissed by consent of counsel by Wendell P. Stanford, Associate Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

In seeking dismissal of the proceedings, Paul E. Lesch, attorney for the company, pointed out that President Harding had given permission for the cable to be landed and placed in operation.

AMERICAN DEBATERS RETURN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The New York University debating team has welcomed home the debaters made to Europe last June and were successful at Sheffield and Edinburgh, but were defeated by Oxford. The team consists of Donald Brown, captain; H. G. McCarroll and M. Fisher, with Ralph C. Walker as manager.

Exclusive Fascist Cabinet

The Fascisti, as indicated in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, have rejected Giolitti's proposition to accept a portfolio in the new cabinet and are determined to have a cabinet composed exclusively of Fascisti members. Now, just what would a Fascist program mean for Italy? In the first place, it would mean a determined and unwavering insistence for Rome. Secondly, it would set about it to strengthen, by every possible means, the political and commercial influence of Italy in the Balkan states and the Near East. Thirdly, it would demand the retention, by Italy, of those islands already occupied in the Aegean. In short, the Fascisti stand, first and always, for the most pronounced nationalistic and imperialistic policy in Italian government.

"There will be no pacification in Italy," according to Dr. Tippie, "until the internal economic situation, which is particularly acute, is remedied. Economic reconstruction in Italy requires the immediate conclusion of favorable commercial treaties with England, Germany, Russia, the states of South America and the United States. There are two great fields open for Italy today, the one is in North and South America, where the Nation's annual surplus population of 500,000 can be cared for; and Russia, to which Italy is looking to secure raw materials and to purchase the finished products of Italian industries. The man-power of Italy and the marvelous water power in the multitude of streams that rush down the eastern and western slopes of the Appenines furnish the two great sources of the Nation's wealth.

"In order to realize upon these two assets, Italy today stands for a policy similar to that of England, believing that until Europe agrees to eliminate politics and unite upon a constructive economic program the present chaos is bound to continue."

Dr. Tippie, during the past few weeks, has traveled through the states of the middle west, enlisting what he terms "Freedom's Million"—a million men and women who will accept one share in the further construction of the great college already established on the famous Eighth Hill of Rome.

SLADE HOME IS FIRST TO BE POLLING PLACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The use of the home of Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City as a polling place at the coming election, it is believed, will set a precedent in this city.

The New York City League of Women Voters has waged an active campaign for the use of schoolhouses, churches, and similar institutions ever since the vote was given to women. When Mrs. Slade, who is a regional director of the National League of Women Voters, learned that election officials in her precinct were finding it difficult to obtain a proper place for the use of voters this year, she offered her home, which is in the Fifth Avenue section.

The offer was accepted and Mrs. Slade's home was used during registration week and will be utilized again on election day.



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Short Gloves 30c and up—Long Gloves 75c and up—Gauntlets 75c and up

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Look like
Feel like
Wear like leather
COST ONE-HALF

NEW FRUIT SERVICE SHIPS WILL DISCARD COAL BUNKERS

Electric Drive Vessels Employing Oil as Fuel Being Built in England for American Company

Three new vessels being built in England for the United Fruit Company indicate a more general utilization for marine propulsion of electric power generated from smaller and more economical steam or internal combustion plants consuming fuel oil, rather than depending upon high-priced coal, and providing substantially increased cargo space as well as great flexibility of control. Vessels of this type, several of which already have proved successful, frequently have been termed "electric ships," but it is pointed out that this is more or less of a misnomer since electricity is employed, though with greater efficiency than by ordinary methods, simply to transmit the power of steam boilers, for example, to the propellers.

The first of the United Fruit Company's new vessels is expected to be launched from the Birkenhead shipyards of Cammell Laird & Co. next summer, the others to follow in the winter and spring of 1923. It is understood that they will be employed in service between Boston and the tropics. Only the keels have been laid down at the present time. The United Fruit Company already operates two ships of the steam-electric type. One, the San Benito, is a frequent caller at the port of Boston and is similar to the three boats under construction.

Bunker Space Saved

Space required for machinery on vessels utilizing electricity for transmission of power is considerably less than that necessary for machinery and coal bunkers on steamers using reciprocating or turbine engines directly for driving the propellers. This factor alone, increasing the dividend-producing capacity of the ships, is inducing marine engineers to look with growing favor upon the new type of vessel.

Several vessels of the United States Navy, a number of freighters built in American and European shipyards, and at least one fishing trawler use electric power for turning their propellers. The first large vessel of this type to be used successfully was the Eclipse, built for the United States Shipping Board two years or more ago. The flexibility of control of this vessel, measuring 440 feet in length and 65 feet beam, was a predominating feature. The Eclipse was brought to a full stop in just an even two minutes from making full speed ahead. Previous tests made with ordinary steamers of similar size had shown that four to 10 minutes elapsed between the signal to stop and the actual stopping of the craft.

An interesting difference in internal design marks the new vessels. Between the induction motor which drives the propeller shaft of the British ship previously mentioned and the thrust shaft was a reduction gear. This feature has been eliminated from the American vessels whose motor drives the shaft direct. Incidentally the position of this motor is such that an increase in the cargo space has been brought about by the elimination of the usual shaft tunnel.

HONOR LISTS READ AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—Miss Margaret L. Chapin of Norwich Town, Conn., a member of the class of 1923, has been awarded the Florence Purington prize of \$25 established by the Sigma Theta Chi alumnae of Mount Holyoke College and awarded annually to that one of the five freshmen taking the highest rank who has shown the most satisfactory development during the year. The names of the 12 members of each class to hold the highest scholastic ranking for the year were read by President Woolley yesterday. The list follows:

Senior class, Ednah G. Shepard of Brooklyn, Edith A. Plumb of Turners Falls, Katherine W. Auryanssen of Newtonville, Mildred L. Pond of New Haven, Connecticut; Nedra of New York City, Vicia A. Don of Haverhill, Dorothy G. Potter of Waterbury, Conn., Louise S. Eby of Hazleton, Pa., Marian M. Messer of Montpelier, Vt., Ruth E. Douglass, Glen Falls, N. Y., Elizabeth Gilman of Gardner, and Marian Nichols of Winchester.

Junior class, Mary E. Steinmetz of Reading, Pa., Mabel M. Rogers of Cambridge, Mass., Mabel L. Pond of New Haven, Connecticut; Nedra of New York City, Vicia A. Don of Haverhill, Dorothy G. Potter of Waterbury, Conn., Stein of Winchester, Conn., Marian E. Douglass, Glen Falls, N. Y., Elizabeth Gilman of Gardner, and Marian Nichols of Winchester.

Junior class, Mary E. Steinmetz of Reading, Pa., Mabel M. Rogers of Cambridge, Mass., Mabel L. Pond of New Haven, Connecticut; Nedra of New York City, Vicia A. Don of Haverhill, Dorothy G. Potter of Waterbury, Conn., Stein of Winchester, Conn., Marian E. Douglass, Glen Falls, N. Y., Elizabeth Gilman of Gardner, and Marian Nichols of Winchester.

BOSTON ROSE GARDEN
TO COST \$100,000

Establishment of a rose garden and lagoon and extension of the golf course have been authorized for Franklin Park, Boston, by the City Council, which has appropriated \$28,000 to begin the work. The rose garden alone, when completed, will cost \$100,000, it has been estimated, though \$25,000 of this amount will go to the erection of a stone pergola overlooking the garden. This arbor will be covered by climbing roses, and will be capable of seating 350 to 400 people, or sheltering many more in a shower.

The lagoon will cover approximately an acre of ground, and will be adorned with rustic bridges. The golf links to be completed will be a full 18-hole course.

PENAL EXPERTS WILL VISIT BOSTON IN 1923

Boston will be the meeting place of the next annual congress of the National Prison Association, according to notice received today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, from Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction. The Governor had sent an invitation to the association to come to Boston next year.

The convention, now in session in Detroit, Mich., last night elected Mr. Bates vice-president of the national organization. He is one of the youngest members of the congress, but one whose interest and activities in the field of penology, progressive and constructive, as they have been, have attracted much attention outside the State.

NEW FEDERAL BONDS LISTED
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The new Government 4% per cent Treasury bonds were admitted to trading today on the New York Stock Exchange. The first sale was \$10,000 at par.



Hydraulic Pumps at Work Removing Hill at Fields Point, Providence, R. I.

BANK LAW AGAIN UP FOR REVISION

Street Railway Interests Sponsor Change in Investment Rules

Revision of the savings bank investment laws of Massachusetts will be submitted to the bonds of street railways by removal of some existing restrictions, was urged today before the special legislative recess committee appointed by the General Court to consider revision of the investment laws and the statutes regulating the business of foreign banking corporations.

The hearing today was the last preliminary public hearing to be held by the committee. At this and previous hearings, specific propositions have been submitted and from these and from information gathered from other sources, the committee will draft a tentative list of proposals. Public hearings will be given on the specific propositions at a later date.

Bentley W. Warren, representing the street railway interests, urged that the present law providing that a street railway corporation must pay a dividend of 5 per cent for five consecutive years be so ameliorated as to make exception for the years from 1917 to 1921. He pointed out that many sound roads did not pay the required dividend during this period, because of abnormal conditions prevailing. He proposed that a standard be set to provide that the bonds be considered a safe investment in case earnings of the company are sufficient for the payment of interest on outstanding obligations, all fixed charges and operating expenses.

There is a decided sentiment in the committee in favor of a different standard of judging the safety of securities than by the amount of dividends paid. It is pointed out that often a company is much more sound by reason of more conservative dividends and wise use of the money in the concern.

Elmer G. Preston, representing the Lexington Trust Company, asked the committee to consider carefully the law regulating the amount of loans of banks with less than \$500,000 capitalization. He said that it might be well to fix the loan limit for smaller banks at 20 per cent of the capital and 10 per cent of the surplus.

HARRY F. MORSE MUST STAND TRIAL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 17—Harry F. Morse, who is under indictment by the Federal Government with his father, Charles W. Morse, and others, charged with violation of the criminal code of the United States, alleged to be a conspiracy to use the mail to defraud, will have to stand trial in the southern district of New York, according to a finding made by United States Commissioner Hugh J. Lavery here today. Mr. Morse is to report before Commissioner Lavery on Thursday to be detained for removal to New York.

Counsel for Mr. Morse introduced evidence at his hearings to prove four points: First, that the indictment did not charge an offense; second, that no probable cause existed; third, that under the laws of the State of Connecticut which the accused claimed should apply, no offense was committed, and fourth, the accused was now on bail in the District of Columbia, which fact is a bar to his removal.

All of these points were overruled by Commissioner Lavery.

BATTLESHIP MAINE SHIELD IS HONORED

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 17 (Special)—The dedication of the monument in Davenport Park for the purpose of displaying the shield of the battleship Maine sunk in Havana harbor, and which brought on the Spanish-American War, took place this afternoon.

The program included a parade, speeches by Mayor A. R. Day and Alderman John H. Magee, music by the high school band, chorus singing by school children, and the dedicatory address by the Rev. John P. Chadwick of New York City. The monument is surmounted by a massive bronze electric-light pillar on which is perched a bronze eagle. There are two powerful electrical lights on dropped arms.

FEDERAL BUILDING SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17—Based upon the official investigation that has been in progress for the last five days and which was concluded yesterday afternoon, Inspector R. E. Kendall of the general inspection office for the construction of Government buildings, immediate recommendation will be made for a new federal building for Springfield to cost approximately \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. A bill is being drawn for presentation at the next session of Congress covering construction of the proposed structure.

BUTTRICK SWORD ACCEPTED

On behalf of the people of Massachusetts, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, today accepted the sword carried by Major John Buttrick when he led a detachment of Marine Men at Concord Bridge on April 19, 1775. The presentation was made by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the State Senate, in the presence of several members of the Buttrick family and members of patriotic and historic societies.

TAX ISSUE FORCED UPON BOTH PARTIES

Action of Farm Bureau Federation Brings Problem Into Forefront in Campaign

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17 (Special)—With tax reforms, which shall include a gasoline tax and prohibition of tax exemptions, particularly on securities, urged by farm bureau federations in this and other New England states, it is expected that leading speakers of both the Republicans and Democrats will take up the tax question as an issue in the present state campaign, although it is not yet clear as to what difference the attitude of the two parties will show in this regard.

In New Hampshire the state tax commission has come out strongly in favor of the prohibition of exemptions as applied to industrial enterprises. For the past 62 years New Hampshire has exempted manufacturing companies seeking to establish themselves from taxation for a period of usually 10 years. This operates as a public subsidy for the encouragement of new industries by local communities.

It is understood that the state tax commission will recommend to the next Legislature the repeal of the entire tax exemption law of 1860, and that in addition it will seek to have the laws of similar import in Maine and Vermont repealed. This will remove the objection that has always been raised to such a proposition in previous years, an objection that New Hampshire alone repealed the 1860 tax.

The pumps drive a maximum of 1400 gallons a minute through the giant nozzles, at the openings of which the water has a velocity of 175 pounds to the square inch. These streams are working against a pressure head almost continually of 264 feet, which enables the water to carry away the excavated earth. The record for a day's excavating is so far 3000 cubic yards. The rate of excavation is estimated to exceed in one day what the possible force of men, shovels, steam-shovels, and teams could do in the same area in one month.

The contract is held by the Briggs Engineering Company, with Oscar H. Briggs and Harold L. Briggs in charge. Preparatory work started 30 days ago.

With the completion of the work by the city will be provided 500,000 square feet of open land, fronting with 500 feet on the seawall, which has been leased by the E. C. Dutton Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dealers in Pacific Coast lumber.

In the opinion of the tax commission, the tax-exemption laws in these northern New England states shift a considerable burden from the backs of manufacturers to those of other taxpayers who, in many instances, are less able to carry them than are the manufacturers who are exempted.

Every dollar of taxes exempted has to be made up by someone else who has taxable property. Not only is this regarded as an injustice, but experience proves, in the judgment of the commission that the exemption practice creates commercial jealousy between industries that are exempted and those that are not.

A petition for tax exemption in a New Hampshire community is generally a signal for a political struggle over whether or not it shall be granted. Those already paying taxes are inclined to oppose such petition. There are instances, also, where the practice has been abused. A shoe manufacturer will locate in a town with a tax-exemption privilege for 10 years, do a profitable business and at the end of 10 years pull up stakes and move to some other town where he can get a new 10-year exemption. If he does not move, he is likely to "re-organize," so that the new proprietor, under a new name, gets a new exemption.

In 1920 New Hampshire communities were exempting about \$20,000,000 worth of manufacturing industries from taxation. In 1921 these exemptions were about \$16,000,000. The fact that the amount of exemptions is falling off indicates that local sentiment, in the absence of any repeal of the law, revolts against the apparent injustice and unfairness of what many term a "special privilege."

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REAL ESTATE MEN URGED TO ORGANIZE

Mutual Interests Pointed Out at Annual Reunion of Boston Realty Exchange

Closer organization of all interests connected with real estate in the United States "so that things may be done by us instead of to us," was urged upon more than 300 realty men, mostly from Massachusetts cities and towns, gathered last night at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, at the fall reunion and dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Protection against rent legislation, such as the present rent laws of New York, was given as one of the most pressing reasons for better organization.

Speakers of the evening were Louis F. Eppich of Denver, president-elect of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; Charles G. Edwards, president of the Real Estate Board of New York, and N. J. Updin of Duluth, Minn., president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Eppich told of the work of the Denver Real Estate Board in inaugurating and pushing through to completion numerous civic enterprises which have proved of benefit to the entire city, and in raising the standard of ethics of realtors in Colorado by disciplining erring members and expelling those who brought discredit upon their profession.

Co-operation Pays

Mr. Updin was one of the chiefurgers of better organization among realtors. He said:

Bonds and stocks have become really popular within the last 50 years, and yet because of their better organization and closer co-operation the bond and stock men have gone far ahead of the real estate men. Over 70 per cent of the wealth of the United States is in real estate, and 65 per cent of the population in one or another own real estate. But these landowners are practically unorganized and without a voice as landowners.

The day of the "lone hand" has gone. There may be a few real estate men left who can make a success under the "lone hand" system, but they would make a far greater success through co-operation and organization. In this day organization is necessary, for it is organization which gets results.

The real estate boards scattered throughout the country are the natural means of organization for those whose wealth is vested in real estate, and the National Association is the central organization of these. Already we have a man in Washington who wants to see that Congress sees the unforseeable legislation is not passed without landowners knowing about it and being given a chance to protest. It is the people's fault if laws are passed which they do not like and do not know about until it is too late.

Legislative Attitude

As a legislator said to me not long ago, "We don't make laws, we simply pass laws which are given to us to pass. Some organization of people with some special interest brings us a law after it is ready made, and after looking it over for a time and hearing no opposition to it, we pass it."

The law, however, holds necessary it is to watch our legislators every minute. And the same holds true of practically all Government officials. Although we elect men to office generally who are not more than ordinary caliber at most, it is true that in most cases the public official wants to do the right thing. If he feels that the public is behind him, and that he really feels that way, he will make it feel to the people he will generally do right. Our local boards have been helping in this way by holding up plans for all sorts of deals and building operations and inspecting them, often suggesting changes which save the people many thousands of dollars.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW MODIFIED IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The modifications in the eight-hour law recently decreed by the Government became effective on all the railroads of France yesterday. In consequence, a large number of men went on a nine and a half hour day basis, while employees at small stations, where there is little real work, were put on shifts of from 12 to 15 hours.

The decree makes the amount of actual work done the criterion for the length of a day and authorizes the railroads to average hours over an entire year, instead of making each day a unit in itself. The extra 450 hours to be worked by a majority of the men will be paid for, and vacations are not affected. The decree, it is anticipated, will ultimately effect an economy estimated as high as 1,000,000,000 francs.

CRISIS IN BRITAIN AND ITALY OBSTACLES TO ORIENT SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally arises: What will happen if the Conference actually meets in an atmosphere of divided counsels and rival ambitions? In this case, the nation in the strongest position will come out on top. Britain's position in Near Eastern waters is now so strong that she can afford to wait upon events. In other words, her diplomats can enter the Conference with a minimum program of guarantees, and unless these are accepted by the Turks, the French and the Italians alike may pack up their grips and go home, leaving British interests in the safe keeping of the British battalions at Chanak and the British armada of the Sea of Marmora.

Sooner or later, of course, the Turk may find it necessary to come to England. Politically she has more to offer than France or Italy in the Orient and in the long run the need for financial assistance, which is only obtainable from the British or American market, will become the controlling factor in the situation. Hence if concerted action of the Allies is not realized and a diplomatic struggle un-

BAY STATE BUSINESS EXECUTIVES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

Plymouth, and Benjamin A. Franklin, vice-president, the Strathmore Paper Company, Boston; treasurer, Winslow Blanchard, Blanchard Machine Company, Cambridge; assistant treasurer, Theodore W. Little, vice-president, Wauworth Manufacturing Company, Boston; secretary to executive committee, George R. Conroy, Boston.

Impressions of Europe Stated
"Some Impressions as to European Conditions" were stated at this afternoon's luncheon by Mr. Hines, following the business session at which the reports of officers were presented. Later, Mr. Hines discussed the United States railroad situation.

The annual dinner will be held in the Copley-Plaza tonight, at which Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will welcome the business men. Speakers at the dinner will include Mr. Schwab, who will discuss "Labor, Business Economics, and the Future Outlook for Industry in the United States"; General Lord, who will talk about "The National Budget"; and Dr. G. W. Dyer of Nashville, Tenn., a former member of the Tennessee Legislature, whose topic will be "Government and Business."

At luncheon tomorrow afternoon, Wentworth Stewart of Washington, D. C., and Gorton, Mass., will give an address on "Industry and the Public Weal."

Employers Advised to Educate Workers Along Economic Lines

It is the task of employers to see to it that "the workers throughout the industrial field be made to understand the fundamental relationship which exists between their effort and that of the men whose brains and ability make possible their employment at any price or under any conditions," declared Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries, in his address at the annual meeting of that organization.

Mr. Gow dealt mainly with industrial relations and their economic significance. The United States, he said, has become an industrial nation and its future welfare depends upon the success and normal development of business and manufacturing. Massachusetts is more dependent upon industry than ever, the speaker stated, and he pointed out that strikes of recent occurrence had demonstrated anew this dependence.

The people of the United States, Mr. Gow continued, have, in fact, become a nation of "economic illiterates." They have "tended to shirk the responsibility of formulating social and economic ideas, leaving this to proponents of radical doctrines," he declared, who have been successful in foisting fallacious economic theories upon the public." These theories, Mr. Gow asserted, have found their way into many colleges and universities, have crept into the pages of many daily newspapers and have been voiced by certain statesmen and politicians. He said, in part:

So distinguished a personage as the present Secretary of Labor has recently asserted during the last year that high wages make for prosperity by reason of the greater purchasing power thereby created and this theory has been eagerly accepted by Labor spokesmen and supporters everywhere as a perfectly obvious conclusion. It has even appealed to the imagination of some employers who will overlook apparently the fact that the money which is required for the payment of these high rates of wages must first be earned by someone before it becomes available for that purpose, and that the real value of the money dollar always will be measured by the amount of labor for which it originally was ex-changed.

Looked to Industry to Provide It
The recent Labor Day message of the Federated Council of Churches, after expressing sympathy with the efforts of organized Labor for higher wages and better working conditions, admitted the truth that "the workers should come in the aggregate in this country to permit the payment of a living wage to every worker, but placed the burden upon the shoulders of industrial management to see to it that a sufficient additional sum was produced. Apparently it is the opinion of this authority that it is economically possible to determine the exact amount which the standard of living of the masses should be and then to demand of the industrial employer that he discover some means through which this end may be accomplished.

There can be little wonder at the present social unrest of the masses when they are being continually exploited by individuals. It is possible in all walks of life to believe that the standards of living to which they aspire are being denied them by unjust, selfish and dishonest employers who seek to profit at their expense. As a consequence of this widespread belief among employees in industry, there has resulted a moral breakdown on the part of Labor which in turn has aggravated a serious situation through further re-

duction in the production of wealth which must always be the basis of all prosperity and the final measure of our attainable living standards.

Although the people of this country must now depend upon the earnings of industry for their living, we do not seem to realize that the assessment of excessive taxation upon business, etc., serves to deplete those earnings to an extent which is bound to be reflected in higher prices of commodities, lower wages to Labor or both.

The great masses of the workers are absolutely honest in their beliefs with respect to these matters. It may have been wrong to say it is not their fault, however. If they entertain greater confidence toward their dishonest leaders than they do toward their employers it is because the former have earned it while the latter have ignored their opportunity to do likewise.

Useless to Berate the Worker

It is senseless to berate the laborer because of his uneconomic beliefs or his seeming ignorance. He must be re-taught by the process of patient and intelligent instruction and reasoning.

Plant publications offer an exceptionally effective medium for this purpose. The attitude of the employer must be exercised first, that no statement is made which is untrue, because one falsehood never long outlasted its predecessor; second, the thought must be expressed in terms easily understandable by the reader to whom it is addressed, otherwise its effect will be lost and the effort wasted; third, the statement must be reduced to its most elemental form in order that it shall appear the more obvious to the reader and be less susceptible to distortion and misinterpretation; fourth, it will probably be found more effective to treat of a simple thought at one time because it is more likely to be read and pondered; if a group of subjects is discussed, then each subject must be given its due proportion of space.

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Subsidizing motor trucks by permitting this new form of transportation to use public highways while steam carriers have to furnish their own highways, and the custom certain New England railroads have set in carrying commuters, in notable instances, at less than actual cost, are errors which "the public owes it to itself to take the initiative to correct," according to Walker D. Hines, former director-general of United States railroads, in addressing the Associated Industries this afternoon.

While not opposing the development of motor truck transportation, Mr. Hines laid especial emphasis upon the roads it is making upon railroad traffic. Moreover, he agreed it was entitled to public encouragement in so far as it proves practicable and efficient. However, if it should be proved that motor trucks do not pay for the damage they do to public highways, he believed that "proper taxes" should be imposed upon them. He continued:

Mr. Hines urged that railroads devote their attention to increasing the efficiency of labor in handling cars in terminals. He deplored the fact that they had concentrated their efforts largely upon efficiency in the movement of trains on the road, in view of the fact that only about 25 per cent of the operating expenses relate to road movement, while 65 per cent have to do with operation in terminals, and to maintenance of roadbed and equipment.

In a plea for greater economy of operation, Mr. Hines pointed out the saving some roads are beginning to make in sending solid freight trains over long distances instead of breaking them up at each successive terminal. It seemed to Mr. Hines "highly probable that a renewed study of conditions as they exist, today may bring to light new ways of developing valuable traffic." He also advocated that railroad managements deal with their employees in more humane fashion, pointing out that many private industries had made far more progress than have the railroads "in developing an appreciation of the essential community of interest between the management and the employee."

"Much can and will be accomplished," he believed, "by fair and persistent representations to the Labor Board, and it is reasonable to hope that further consideration of these problems by the Labor Board, combined with the experience of the railroads and their employees, will result in a gradual better adaptation of wage policies and conditions to the needs of the railroad situation, so as better to promote the interests of both the management and the employees."

Through two special committees, made up of industrial executives with in the membership of the Associated Industries, there have been issued during the year two notable reports on subjects of transcendent importance to the United States, namely, the proposed consolidation of the New England railroads in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 and the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway project.

The association has made itself felt in the legislative field, both in state and nation, throwing itself wholeheartedly into the fight to prevent the adoption of the Massachusetts Legislature of the imminent Standard-Towner maternity bill, which result we regard as one of the outstanding legislative accomplishments at the annual meeting.

In defeating decisively this measure, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts served notice upon Congress and the nation that the time has arrived when there must be an end to the encroachment of federal control upon the legitimate functions of the individual states.

In countless other ways the organization has functioned successfully. It has so established its credit in the community as to make the voice of united industry effective where previous to the formation of the association industry was inarticulate because it was not organized.

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executives, to illustrate the inner workings of the company. One lecture shows that the materials needed for building the company's product come from the four quarters of the world.

The corporate organization of the company is illustrated by a chart showing the relation of the stockholders, the board of directors, the executive committee, the general officers, the advisory committee, the manufacturing committee, etc. It was explained that in 1920 there was an average of 33,000 employees engaged in more than 100 offices, and in factories in 50 cities.

The other lecture shows the distribution of each dollar of the company's income—graphically illustrated by piles of pennies—showing that—averages are for the last three years—the money was spent as follows: For materials, etc., 46.8 cents; wages, 5.3 cents; surplus, 4.7 cents; taxes, 5.3 cents; dividends, 4 cents; transportation, telephone and telegraph, 2.5 cents; interest on borrowed capital, 1.2 cents.

In addition to this, the total 1920 payroll of \$128,000,000 was featured, from which the average employee was shown to receive \$1538.

Mr. Hines Believes Railroads Must Seek Higher Efficiency

Subsidizing motor trucks by permitting this new form of transportation to use public highways while steam carriers have to furnish their own highways, and the custom certain New England railroads have set in carrying commuters, in notable instances, at less than actual cost, are errors which "the public owes it to itself to take the initiative to correct," according to Walker D. Hines, former director-general of United States railroads, in addressing the Associated Industries this afternoon.

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PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY OPENS HOME ON TOWER HILL

Successors of Geoffrey Chaucer Plan Increase to Already Vast Export and Import Trade

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The new offices on Tower Hill to be opened by Mr. Lloyd George today are the home of the authority which controls that vast traffic, that unceasing and colossal stream of wares of every kind which fill the ships and the docks and the warehouses as never before in the history of England. It is estimated that apart from the prodigious coast-wise trade, London imports and exports goods to the value of £500,000,000 every year, or about one-third the trade of the United Kingdom. The tonnage ranges between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 net registered tons per annum; and the cargoes consist of nearly everything that the comfort of man may demand or his heart desire.

The Port of London, it is called; but it extends for a distance of 70 miles on the Thames from Teddington Lock inland to the seaward limit of a line drawn from Havengore Creek in Essex to Warden Point in Kent. Docks abound on the north side of the river as far as Tilbury, 26 miles from London Bridge, and on the south side there are the Surrey Commercial Docks.

The Port of London Authority has "just grown," like Topsy in the story book. It is a far larger and more important affair than it was in the day when Geoffrey Chaucer was comptroller of the petty customs in the port. For many centuries there were no docks at all, and when these came into being they, with the wharves and quays, were established by private enterprise, and were administered with little public control or trouble about mutual consideration.

"This will never do," said the men who had at heart the commercial prosperity of London as a port; and so in 1890 the joint stock companies owning the principal docks were bought out by the Government for £22,000,000, and the entire port was placed under the Port of London Authority. That authority consists of a chairman (Lord Devonport), a vice-chairman, 10 appointed members, and 18 members elected by the payers of port dues, owners of river craft and wharfers.

The shipping business of London does not stand still. Already there are plans afoot to build other docks on the north side of the river, and to develop the vast vacant spaces between (say) the Isle of Dogs and Tilbury Fort by building factories there. The Port of London Authority has its eye on the development of ocean passenger-traffic from the Thames, and there is even a project for running

the rooms looking on to the streets. Within everything is finished with great magnificence, fine marble being used for walls and floors, and the metal and woodwork composing the screens between the various offices being handsomely designed.

Although the absence of a so-called national or epochal style is a constant subject of lamentation, nevertheless this building is such that future generations will see in it something peculiarly characteristic of the age

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL SITUATION LIVENS UP AS AUTUMN ARRIVES

Leaders of Various Parties Are Busy Drafting Platforms to Catch Votes at Coming Fall Elections

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Evidently with the approach of autumn, when it is

unique opportunity for proving the practical utility of a voluntary organization formed some six months ago in London and Egypt under the name of the Friends of Egypt Society.

It is most satisfactory to note that in spite of the very strong sympathy which exists naturally enough between the Egyptian Muhammadan and his Turkish co-religionist, there has been no pan-Islamic fanaticism evident in Egypt on the occasion of the Turkish victories in Anatolia. The writer travels widely over the country districts of lower Egypt, and everywhere he has met with the greatest courtesy and friendliness from natives, fellahs and Bedouin alike. Egypt, on the whole, is very glad that a Moslem power is gaining prestige, but it has no desire to cast its lot with the adventurous Turk at a time when its independence through peaceful means is practically assured.

MOHAWKS WANT LAW AND ORDER

Canadian Chiefs Appeal to Federal Minister of Interior

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—A conference of the greatest significance has just been held between Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and chiefs of the Six Nations Indians on the Oshweken Reserve. The chiefs were mostly of the Mohawk tribe and represented the Christian element, and their appeal to the Minister was that he should speedily adjust the questions which have been agitating the Indians. While hitherto the chiefs of the tribes have been arguing that the reserve does not come under the jurisdiction of the provincial law courts, the majority are now urging that law and order be restored and that all combine to inaugurate a new policy of progress and good will.

"We want law and order," the Mohawks told the Minister. "We do not want our people to go back to the pagan long houses. What did Captain Brant build the church many years ago for, but in the hope that all the people should become Christians and become prosperous farmers?"

The Mohawks strongly objected to the engagement of George P. Decker of St. Louis by the heads of the Indian council to advise them in their affairs. "We do not want foreign mingling in our affairs," they said. "The whole matter is one for the Indians. Mr. Decker has been here and has told them that they must have absolute self-government. Such statements are ridiculous. We could not maintain such a position. The Mohawks always stood for civilization and progress and they now appeal to the Federal Government after due deliberation."

The Indians also asked for better educational facilities, which "audable request" will be given immediate attention according to Mr. Stewart.

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A Corner of the New Port of London Authority Buildings

Grandeur of the New Buildings Wins Admiration of Architects

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL, A. R. I. B. A.
In 1911 the announcement was made of a competition for the preliminary designs for a building to house the Port of London Authority, which now, on its completion, must rank as one of the largest and most successful architectural achievements of recent years in London. Out of the 170 designs, which were submitted in response to this announcement, a selection of six competitors was made by the Assessor, Sir Aston Webb, P. R. A., each of whom was invited to submit his scheme in a more complete form. For this he was to receive an honorarium of £200, in addition, of course, to the usual professional fees for the selected architect.

The competition was won by Mr. Edwin Cooper, and when the six sets of drawings were subsequently exhibited opinion was unanimous that the best design had been selected. In the preparation of the designs the competitors had found themselves faced with several unusual difficulties. The conditions required instead of the usual arrangement of offices, "the provision of a fine Hall in which the departments scheduled can be accommodated, glazed enclosures being provided for the various chiefs. This apartment to have good architectural character and to be arranged for easy supervision and accessibility for the public."

Difficulty With Site

Another difficulty arose in connection with the site itself. In common with all city sites the ground was rich in historical associations. At one time the Navy Office of Pepys' day stood there. This old building was sold for £11,500 in 1788; there was also an old thirteenth century religious house, dedicated to the Crucifix, or Crucifix, Friars. In the process of clearance many old architectural reliques were sold separately and much valuable wrought-iron, marble, woodwork and paneling was obtained for America. This site was acquired at a cost approximating £1,000,000, no fewer than 60 houses were demolished and a population amounting to nearly 1,000 was dispossessed. This site was considerably in excess of that to be occupied by the proposed new building, and the portion not immediately required was intended for later development, but the exact placing of the new building upon it was left to the competitor, who found that a rectangular building, if arranged so as to face Trinity House (an exquisite building, designed by Wyatt at the end of the eighteenth century, which stands on the adjoining

land) would bear no relation to the open gardens in the middle of Trinity Square which bounds a small length of the site. It appeared unavoidable that a choice must be made between these alternatives. The winning design, however, showed a brilliant solution to this problem, by adopting a rectangular plan, boldly cutting off the corner, making this into the main elevation, and aligning it axially on to the center of Trinity Square Gardens.

The layman is apt to assess a building by its appearance, neglecting the more difficult and technical aspect of the problem which arises in connection with the planning. The planning it is which determines the main lines of the elevation, and a finely balanced exterior is generally the result of direct and logical planning. Disposition of the parts, their relation to each other, ease of supervision and of circulation, lighting of corridors, position of staircases, lifts, etc.,—these are the architect's first concern with such a building, and in his handling of them lies ultimate success or failure. The beauty of a plan on paper is a thing which perhaps can only be appreciated by the trained eye, but its value is not only one of aesthetics. Mr. Thomas Hastings, the famous American architect, on receiving in London the Royal Gold Medal at the Royal Institute of British Architects, said, in the course of his address, that he believed buildings had stood for centuries solely because their plans, as seen on paper, were so thoroughly artistic and beautiful.

Dominating Hall With Dome

Mr. Cooper's plan is a masterly conception. Full advantage has been taken of the instructions to provide a fine central hall, and this it is which dominates the ground floor. It is a vast circular space 107 feet in diameter and covered with a dome, the lower part of which is coffered and the upper part glazed. From this hall wide corridors radiate to the corners and to the middle points of the two long sides. On the upper floors the space above the dome forms a great court-yard, which lights the inner rooms and so avoids the necessity of a multitude of smaller courts.

The board room is on the first floor over the entrance and looks out across the gardens; flanking it are the main committee rooms. In addition to the main entrances facing the square there are subsidiary entrances at each of the three corners. These lead into little circular vestibules from which radiate three corridors, one to the central hall and the others parallel to the sides, giving access to

expected elections for the first Parliament under Egypt's new state of independence will be held, local politicians are becoming increasingly busy. The new party organized by Adly Pasha, and which is to be called, it is understood, the Constitutional Liberal Party, has been much to the fore in the local press although its official existence will not begin before Oct. 1. Of the £30,000 required to float it and its organ, El Syassa, or the Times, it is stated that £17,000 already has been subscribed.

Its program, evidently a clever though perhaps superficial attempt to compromise Extremist and Moderate views, aims at support of Egypt's new constitution, uniting political parties, obtaining the release of political deportees and prisoners, realizing complete independence while assuring England's interests insofar as they are not inimical to those of Egypt, and the carrying through of projects designed to assure compulsory education and economic development.

At the same time, the Zaghlulists are

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THE growth of the dairy industry in Alpine districts during the last two decades has led to keen competition for the summer pasture lands, with the result that everywhere, as soon as the winter snows disappear from the hillsides, the cattle are taken up to graze, and the pastures are overcrowded with more beasts than they can reasonably be expected to feed.

The result is that on the steep slopes the turf is cropped close and cut up by the continual movement of the animals, exposing the bare earth or underlying rocks. Thus when a rainstorm comes there is nothing to prevent the uncovered loose earth from being washed down to the lower levels. The little runnels of water from such a storm soon cut their way down below the level of the remaining turf and gradually collect in their downward progress a burden of grit and stone which acts like a veritable file, gouging out the bed of the stream.

Orchards Buried

By the time such a torrent has reached the level of the valley below, it has accumulated a great mass of material which is "dumped" as soon as the pace of the stream slackens on the area which is technically known as the "torrential cone of deposit." It often happens that in the course of a severe summer rain many acres of flourishing orchards and meadows are buried several feet in boulders and mud.

Where a torrent has started, the stream which is responsible for the damage should be "corrected." In the lower part, the force of the stream is checked by building masonry dams at various points where the erosion has exposed a solid foundation; between these main dams, smaller intermediate ones built of dry stone or wood fascines and bundles of brushwood. The result is that the water has to go down a series of steps, and at each intermediate level portions its pace is checked and any loose stones which may be washed down will take a long time to find their way to the bottom. To make such correction work permanent it is essential that the banks of the stream should be planted with trees to prevent the water changing its course.

Planting the Hillsides

Further up the hillside the trouble must be tackled at its source by making tree plantations on the ground which forms the "collecting basin" of the torrent. If the hillside is forest-clad, the tree trunks act as a barrier to check the headlong rush of water, while the matting of small rootlets binds the soil and prevents

the water changing its course.

Curious Chained Books in Rural English Churches

THE traveler in the rural districts of England is too often indifferent to the literary and historical treasures that abound on every side. If he were not so eager to make the pace in his swift motor-car, and would turn aside occasionally and stop at yonder village church or imposing minster he would find much to repay him for his trouble—not the least being the chained books scattered in various parts of the country.

Today when every railway bookstall is piled up with volumes it is difficult to think of a book being fastened by a chain; but remember that 400 years ago books were both scarce and dear. When in 1481 Sir Thomas Lyttleton gave two books to the Abbey of Hales Owen he thought he was conferring a mighty favor, and ordered them to be laid and bounded with an iron chain in some convenient part within the said Church at my costes, so that all priests and others may see and rede it when it pleseth them.

In Eton College Library

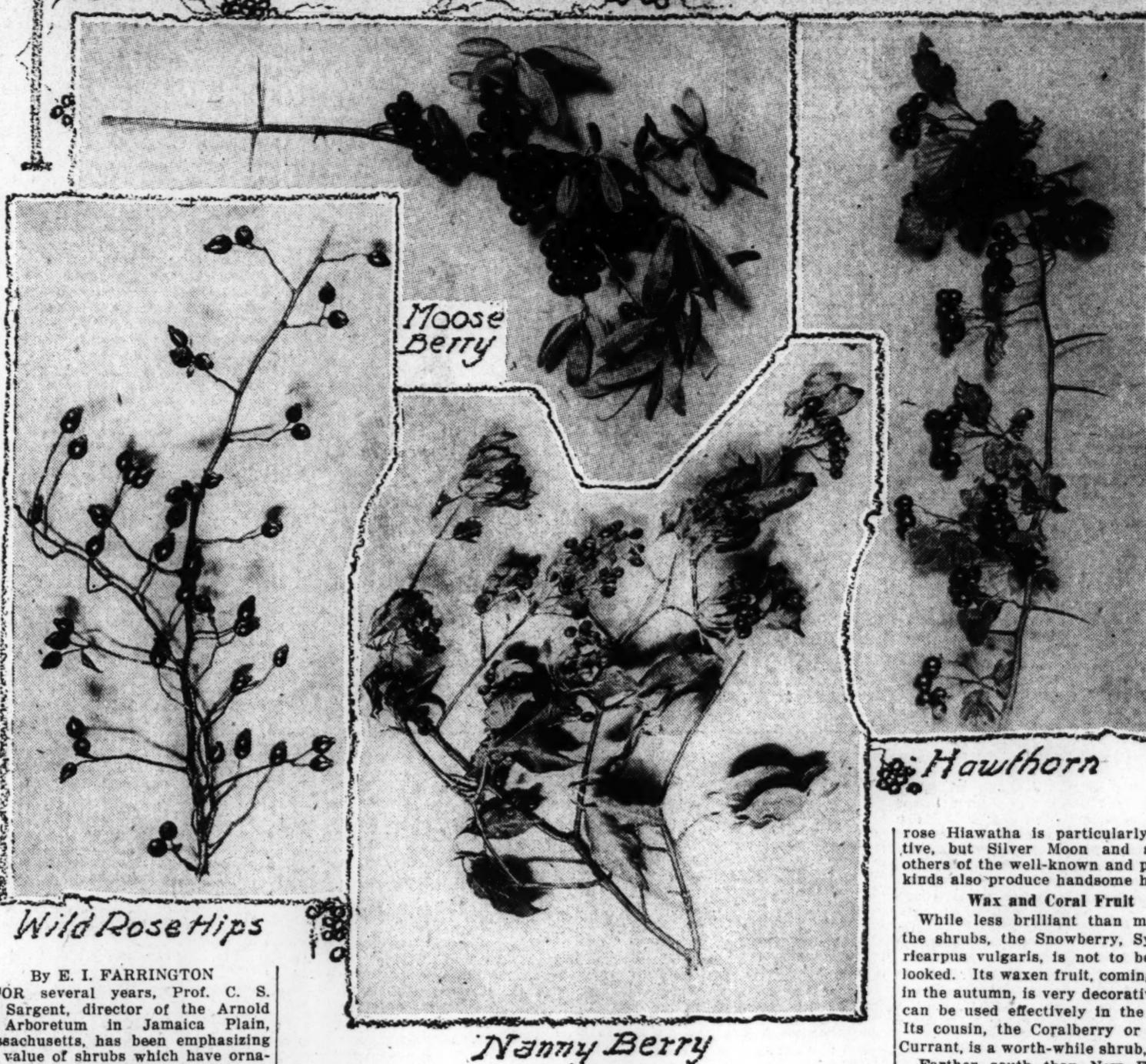
The custom of chaining books to their shelves was common at an early period throughout all Europe, not in order to prevent theft so much as to prevent borrowing, for it was the custom of certain college authorities to lend books to a favored student for as long as a year, and the other students had to go short. Early in the sixteenth century the Library of Eton College was rearranged, and the books rebound, and from the details which have come down to us the bookbinder was something of a blacksmith as well. In the first year of the work 24 dozen chains of different lengths were bought, 48 iron bars for the rings to play upon, 12 locks and haps to secure the bars, 4 keys, and a pair of pincers for cutting the strips of brass or copper required for fastening the rings to the boards. Andrew Lisleys was employed 139 days to bind and repair the books, and in addition to the usual sheepskins he had 5000 copper nails to protect the binding, 104 pounds of brass strip, 7 pairs of brass wire, and 27 pairs of clasps.

The Bible Chained

The Bible was the commonest chained book set up in churches, and a fine specimen bound in wood covers strengthened with iron, and fastened by an iron chain to the desk-board of a pew, is to be seen at Cumnor, the place associated with Amy Robart. But if you would see chained books in the mass, you must go to Winborne Minster in Dorsetshire, or the Church of All Saints and the Cathedral at Hereford. Winborne has 240 chained volumes, ranged on shelves, with the backs turned inward, each book attached to the shelf by a small chain fastened to an iron rod. The oldest volume in the collection is a manuscript volume of plays written by monks in 1342.

Hereford Cathedral has no fewer than 1500 chained books, most of them contained in the original cases of unplanned oak fastened with wooden pegs. They are arranged under the heads of Bibles and concordances, fathers of the church, ecclesiastical history, law and education, and miscellaneous. Each chain measures about three or four feet.

FRUITING SHRUBS



By E. I. FARRINGTON

FOR several years, Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, has been emphasizing the value of shrubs which have ornamental fruits. Under his direction great numbers of such shrubs have been planted in the Arboretum grounds, where they are viewed by thousands of visitors, who, seeing their beauty, are making similar plantings in their own gardens to fill the fall and winter months with color and good cheer.

Many shrubs because of the richly hued fruit give a peculiar charm to the autumn garden. Not a few of them are of American origin. They grow wild in the woods and along the tangled fence rows, adding a remarkably picturesque feature to the landscape, and often contrasting pleasantly against a snow-covered ground.

It seems strange that garden makers have failed so long to utilize this beauty for the transformation of their own gardens, giving life and color to their otherwise drab and dreary beds and borders. Some of the plants have long been sought in the wilds. The Black Alder, or Winterberry, *Ilex verticillata*, in particular, has long contributed to the fall decorations of the home, but it is a plant which can be grown readily in the garden, where its berries can be enjoyed for many weeks.

Cranberries for Decoration

The High Bush Cranberry is used to some extent, but could well be planted much more freely. In fact, there are several of the Viburnums with ornamental fruit, one of the most interesting being *Viburnum cassinoides*, the fruit of which is green at first, but afterwards turns pink and then changes to blue. Sometimes green, pink and blue berries are to be found on the same plant at the same time, but this is earlier in the season.

Although the fruit of *Viburnum lentago* is bluish black rather than red, it is borne in great abundance and makes this a highly ornamental shrub in the fall. In many country

sections it is known as the Sheepberry or Nannyberry, and because it is common is not valued as highly as its worth warrants. *Viburnum prunifolia* is another very fine species.

Hawthorns in the Autumn

There are many of the Hawthorns the fruit of which is very brilliant and which remains for many months. In fact, one or two kinds, particularly the Washington Thorn, *Crataegus cordata*, often hold their little miniature apples until spring. There is a very large collection of these Haws in the Arnold Arboretum, and one which attracts particular attention at this season because of the surprising brilliancy of its fruit is called *Crataegus succulenta*, a tree which has its native habitat in the middle west of the United States.

Less often seen in gardens, and yet a very splendid shrub, the Shepherdia or Mooseberry plays an important part in the autumn. As a matter of fact it is attractive and unique all the season through because its leaves have a peculiar grayish tinge unlike those of its neighbors. The dull red fruit is borne in heavy clusters and illuminates the tree even before the foliage has fallen, so that the contrast between the red berries and the gray leaves is most interesting.

Growing Popularity of Cotoneasters

Of course, the native American plants are not to be depended upon wholly by any means. There are many kinds from other parts of the world which can be used in American gardens to distinct advantage in giving color and charm in the autumn and winter months. Among the best of these importations are the Cotoneasters, several kinds of which have been introduced from China, Japan, and Korea. Some of them have black berries; others exceedingly brilliant red fruit, and because of their many valuable qualities these varieties of Cotoneaster are certain to find favor with garden maker's everywhere. It is safe to prophesy that within a few years the name Cotoneaster will be a familiar one wherever shrubs are cultivated. Among those which are particularly handsome in the fall are the varieties *Hupensis* and *Soon-gurica divaricata*.

Bayberry and Barberry

All up and down the Atlantic Coast the Bayberry, *Myrice cerifera*, is a well-known shrub, thriving even when the salt spray drifts over the heavily fruited branches. It never grows tall, and lacks somewhat in grace of form, but its berries have a wonderful grayish hue to be found nowhere else. When taken into the house they last a long time, and can be used in many ways. It is the Bayberry from which candles were made in the old days before modern lighting facilities appeared, and which are still used to a considerable extent, the call for Bayberry candles being so constant that several people on Cape Cod make a business of producing them for the summer trade. The Bayberry grows readily in the average garden, and is not difficult to transplant.

From the opposite side of the globe

the other monks of the Abbey of Lire, who first brought tidings of Christianity to the island. The present old church is not so remote, dating only from the beginning of the fourteenth century, and closed for public worship these 70-odd years. In the churchyard a plain slab marks the resting-place of John Sterling, the friend of Thomas Carlyle and the subject of the well-known biography.

But St. Boniface Down and Bonchurch are full of literary associations. Before he settled at Freshwater, Tennyson often came here, and an amusing story is told that on one occasion his "wide-awake" hat was seized by a bevy of admiring young ladies and cut into ribbons as mementoes. Thackeray was a visitor to Bonchurch, and Dickens lived there for some months in 1849 while he was writing a large part of "David Copperfield." At Madeira Hall, Macaulay wrote a portion of his "History," and the room where he turned out his resounding periods and powerful opinions is still carefully preserved. East Dene, a house designed by the architect of the Lyceum Theater, was the home of Algernon Charles Swinburne in his youth.

Literary associations, however, are not to everybody's taste, and for these there is the beautiful, wind-swept, sun-stormed St. Boniface Down, which the National Trust has acquired. It is the first of the trust's possessions in the Isle of Wight, a charming corner of what has been happily described as "almost fairy-land."

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Polyglot Telephone Operators Win Many Victories on Oahu

THE telephone system in the city of Honolulu is probably one of the most up-to-date in the United States. In other parts of the Island of Oahu on which Honolulu is situated, however, the small exchanges and the "Hello Girl" are still much in evidence.

Her nationality is generally Chinese, Japanese, or Hawaiian. She is an expert in dialects of 57 varieties of human speech. A Chinaman from his home in the rice fields, calls her and says: "Telephone line, him on the floor." Immediately the girl makes a report to the "trouble man" that Hung Lung has reported the line broken and lying on the ground.

A Japanese calls central but does not know the number nor how to spell the name of the person to whom he wishes to talk. The girl immediately puts him through a rapid cross-examination in pidgin English as to where the man works and his friend's name and in nine cases out of ten gets the connection for him in a remarkably short time. When he has the correct number he does not understand that it is necessary to drop 10 cents in the coin-box and the girl proceeds:

"You drop dime box." "You put 10 cents inside." "You see little box near your nose, 5, 10, 25, eh?" You see? Well, you drop 10 cents middle hole. All right, now talk." "Why you no talk, you talk, other man he listen."

Then on another line a call comes from an Hawaiian who cannot talk English. He is connected to a telephone the owner of which does not wish to talk Hawaiian, as he understands English better over the telephone. It is then necessary for the operator to act as referee and by coaxing or near force compel the reluctant subscriber either to talk Hawaiian or to get someone to talk over to the telephone who can and will.

On one line where induction from a near-by electric light circuit caused a continuous humming two Chinese subscribers called the exchange and requested the repair man to come and oil their telephone.

Filipino women, although they sell the telephone, are good patrons of the drop wires, that is, the wires running from the house to the pole in the street. These women are much irritated when the telephone lineman roughly tears down their Monday washing and explains to them that those wires are to talk over and not to dry clothes on.

Taking everything into consideration, the Chinese sense of humor, the Japanese ability to adopt himself to Occidental ways, the Hawaiians' easy-going nature, and the telephone girl's tact—a situation that might be a hopeless jumble, slides along with remarkable smoothness, indeed, with less friction than in many cities where English is the only language spoken.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—With five battles between Conference rivals, the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference rages on full tilt this Saturday. For the first time all of the "Big Ten" gridiron elevens will be in action, and moreover each will face a championship antagonist. The practice games with outsiders are over, and there are no inter-sectional battles on the week's schedule.

Four teams plunge into the second round of the race, but chief interest will center upon the game between University of Michigan and Ohio State University at Columbus, O., neither of which have faced a Conference rival. Four other teams will be seen in their first struggles of the title campaign.

One of the most uncertain battles in years is presented by the Michigan-Ohio State engagement. It will be made a great occasion by the dedication of Ohio's new stadium. The Wolverines just got through dedicating a stadium at Nashville, Tenn., where Vanderbilt held them to a scoreless tie. While Coach F. H. Yost put up a good defense, the team will have to show more charging power at this week's dedication. The Wolverine backfield lacked the vigor and resource to score, although it had a number of opportunities. Ohio looks forward to another victory fittingly to dedicate its new amphitheater. Coach J. W. Wilcox's Buckeyes came out on the proper end of a 14-0 score with Oberlin, properly reversing the result of last year's meeting with the smaller college. They overcame a powerful defense, as they will have to do this Saturday and revealed a new backfield star in Ollie Klee '25, who had entirely escaped notice heretofore. His zig-zag running, forward passing, and line plunging were notable.

Second in interest will be the University of Iowa invasion of University of Illinois at Urbana, although the outcome is almost a foregone conclusion. Illini home-coming and Iowa's notoriety as result of its triumph of 6 to 0 over Yale University last week contributed attractive features. Appearance of L. C. Parkin '25, quarterback, and Capt. G. C. Locke '23, fullback, will be watched throughout the season as a result of their feats in the Yale game.

The Iowa forward pass attack should prove effective against Illinois, for it was by means of this scoring avenue that Butler College downed the Illini 10 to 7 last week-end. To the adherents of Coach H. O. Page at Indianapolis the victory meant as much as Iowa's victory meant to Iowans. The Illini showed signs of a powerful attack when once organized and tightening of secondary defense and correction of fumbling should make a big improvement.

Northwestern University will have to show more attacking power against the University of Minnesota invaders at Northwestern Field, Evanston, than against University of Chicago. While the Purple held the Maroon to a score of 15 to 7, as compared to 41-0 to score of 15 to 7, in the two years in succession, Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite must now develop some ground-gaining backs. The line has proven strong and aggressive on defense. As a result of its victory over Indiana University, 20 to 0, Minnesota should be counted a power for the time. It showed real drive in the backfield, with E. T. Martineau '23, fullback; running the ends for long gains. Brilliant interference and an unyielding forward wall were displayed by Coach Spaulding's men.

Ragged team play of University of Wisconsin will need correction for the visit of Indiana University at Madison. Passes probably will break the way for scoring over the Hoosiers, as they did last week in the 20 to 6 score against South Dakota State College. While Coach J. R. Richards has developed a stout rush line, his backfield lacked the energy to smash over the goal line when close.

Indiana's line must be reinforced. Coach J. P. Herron was encouraged last Saturday by uncovering a new star in Temple Smith '26, substitute quarterback, who proved especially brilliant in running back punts. Heretofore, Capt. F. M. Hanny '28 has been the chief dependence of the squad. Last week Captain Hanny played full-back on offense, and end, his regular post, on defense, showing Indiana's need for backfield men.

University of Chicago has every reason to anticipate a successful season and especially victory against Purdue University, Saturday. The Maroons showed it had the attack and the versatility to score when within reach of the Northwestern goal. It has a defense of the very best, although the play lacks finish. The Purple game revealed what Prof. A. A. Stagg thought he did not have, a good line of substitute material.

Hard tackling and blocking, which Chicago found a problem in Purdue last year is a feature of the Lafayette, Ind., team again, if the Notre Dame game of last week is an indication. Coach James Phelan's men lost, 20 to 0, but reports indicate the game was not so one-sided after all. The Old Gold and Black was without the services of Capt. E. E. Murphy '23, star quarterback, and R. L. Stewart '25, first-string tackle.

RZESZEWSKI IN DRAW
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stanislaw Rzeszewski, the 10-year-old boy expert from Poland, succeeded in drawing his adjourned game with H. R. Bigelow, Oxford University player and member of the Marshall Chess Club League team, after 52 moves at the rooms of the Club International last night, thereby bringing to a conclusion the master chess tournament that has been in progress since Oct. 7. In consequence Rzeszewski became a prize-winner and divided the third prize with Bigelow, Janowski, and Bernstein.

Three Stars on the Dartmouth Varsity Football Team of 1922**DARTMOUTH LINE IS WEAKEST POINT****More Vigorous Policy Is Put Into Effect for Monday Drill**

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17.—A more vigorous policy was put into effect here yesterday when the Dartmouth College football team lined up in regular formation and went through the plays used against Middlebury College last Saturday, with Head Coach J. L. Cannell '19 and his assistants pointing out the numerous errors of omission and commission. It appears that the former plan of blackboard lectures on Monday afternoons following the Saturday game has been given up.

Capt. C. F. Burke '23, who has been

on the team for the past week, was back in the lineup, and took part in the signal and a scrimage sessions. He broke through for repeated gains against the scrubs.

He will replace C. A. Bolles '25 in the Green lineup that faces University of Vermont Saturday. J. H. Lee '23, fullback, substituting for L. G. Leavitt '25, and W. S. Hatch '24, tackle, were the other stars of the scrimage.

Although conditions were unfavorable both teams showed improvement over their drive. Most of the men who played the greater part of the Middlebury game were excused after signal drill, but the others were kept working until dark. The linemen put in considerable time practicing, charging against the buckling strap.

Judging from Saturday's showing against Middlebury the line is about the weakest point of the Dartmouth machine and the major share of attention will be given toward improvement in this department. The men appear to be slow in charging and it is expected that a few sessions with the once-discarded buckling strap will remedy this defect.

With Burke, F. B. Smith '24 and Leavitt back in trim, and Bolles, Lee, C. Stevens Jr. '25, C. A. Calder '23 and H. H. Mills '23 available as class A substitutes, the backfield will be able to take care of itself. Two more scrimmages are planned this week by Coach Cannell in preparation for Vermont Saturday, which is expected to provide the first real test of the year for the Green machine.

RECEIPTS OF SERIES GAME STILL AN ISSUE

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—"I will hear what every side has to say before making a decision of the disposal of the receipts in the second game of the world's series in New York which resulted in a tie," said K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, upon his arrival here to attend the American Legion convention.

"Every argument will be given consideration, and I will not stand alone in making the final decision. At present there has been nothing definitely decided on as to what will be done with the money, and nothing will be decided until later on," he added.

It was reported that Commissioner Landis would consult with Col. T. L. Huston, part owner of the New York Yankees, who is also here, as to the disposal of the \$120,000 tied up owing to the draw verdict of the second game of the series.

WESTERN CONFERENCE SCORES

	IOWA	OHIO STATE
6-Knox	0	5-O. Wesleyan
6-Yale	0	14-Oberlin
67	0	9
CHICAGO	0	MINNESOTA
20-Georgia	0	22-No. Dakota
15-Northwestern	7	20-Indiana
35	7	0
MICHIGAN	7	42
48-Case	0	41-Carleton
0-Vanderbilt	0	20-S. D. State
48	0	7
PURDUE	0	61
10-James Mifflin	0	17-Beloit
0-Notre Dame	20	7-Chicago
20	20	15
INDIANA	0	ILLINOIS
0-DePauw	0	7-Butler
0-Minnesota	20	15
0	20	7

BLUENOSE TRIES COURSE

GLoucester, Mass., Oct. 17.—Capt. Angu Walters, skipper of the Lunenburg sloop Bluenose, took his defenders out on Massachusetts Bay today for a trial spin over the course on which she will meet the Gloucesterman Henry Ford beginning next Saturday. The Canadian champion sailed alone. It was expected that Capt. Walters would put her on the marine railway for overhaul tomorrow or Thursday.

WANAMAKER RE-ENGAGED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Capt. C. L. Wanamaker, former Dartmouth star, has been re-appointed coach of the Yale University hockey team. It was announced today.

Hawaiian Swimmers Make World Records**Warren Kealoha Bettered the 50-Yard Backstroke Record****HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—Warren Kealoha broke the world's record for the 150-yard backstroke here last night at the Hui Makani Club's swimming trials. He swam the event in 1m. 46.1s. The former record was 1m. 45.7s.**

The pilot's great speed was even surpassed in the opinion of some of the engineers, by his "flight without wings."

During the Pulitzer race Lieutenant Maughan's pylon work startled many of the pilots on the field. At more than 200 miles an hour, he would tilt his machine on one side for a con-

Landis Wishes the Touring Nine Well**Declares They Are in Position to Advance Game of Baseball****CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, in a letter sent to a number of ball players on their way to the Pacific coast, and made public today, places his hearty stamp of approval on the tour of the Orient which picked teams of the National and American leagues will undertake.**

"The institution of baseball," Mr. Landis asserts, "will be advanced by your individual and collective performances." The players expect to sail Thursday from Vancouver, Japan will be the first country to be visited, and a series of exhibition games will begin immediately upon arrival there.

At the same time, the commissioner announced that George J. Moriarty, American League umpire, would serve as arbiter-in-chief in games played in Japan, Honolulu, Manila, and other places.

Especial stress is laid upon the need for keeping the standards of play and sportsmanship at a high level, while confidence is expressed in the players, who were chosen not only for ability on the field, but for their general deportment. The letter in part reads:

"While this trip is not in response to any official invitation from the Government of Japan, the circumstances attending the invitation and its acceptance, to a considerable degree, distinguish it from a purely private enterprise and make it representative of American baseball.

Consequently, the advisory council has authorized Mr. Moriarty to accompany the party as its representative, as it is keenly interested in having the tour reflect credit upon our national game and its professional players.

"Of course, the players appreciate the necessity and importance of maintaining the high standards of play and sportsmanship and of personal conduct on and off the field, which they observe during the regular championship season. The personnel of the party is such that we have the utmost confidence that this will be done."

CAULKINS HEADS FRESHMEN**PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—D. P. Caulkins, Detroit, has been named captain of the Princeton freshman football team. It was announced tonight. Caulkins, at quarter, starred in the freshman game against Mercerburg last Saturday.****KRUG SENT TO LOS ANGELES****CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Chicago Nationals have released Marcellus Krug, third baseman, to Los Angeles in the Pacific Coast League. He came here from Seattle in the spring, and is the first player to be cut from the Cubs' roster.****RZESZEWSKI IN DRAW****NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stanislaw Rzeszewski, the 10-year-old boy expert from Poland, succeeded in drawing his adjourned game with H. R. Bigelow, Oxford University player and member of the Marshall Chess Club League team, after 52 moves at the rooms of the Club International last night, thereby bringing to a conclusion the master chess tournament that has been in progress since Oct. 7. In consequence Rzeszewski became a prize-winner and divided the third prize with Bigelow, Janowski, and Bernstein.****HARVARD TO TRY SWIMMING AGAIN****Athletic Association Will Help Start This Minor Sport Again**

Prospects of intercollegiate swimming becoming a regular minor sport at Harvard University are today considered very bright by the undergraduates of that university as W. J. Bingham '16, head track coach and assistant graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, has signified the willingness of the athletic association to furnish a coach and the expenses of meets and pool. With Mr. Bingham lending his assistance to this sport, it should soon jump into popular favor, as he has had wonderful success in building up track and field athletics at Harvard during the past two or three years and knows how to interest the undergraduates.

Harvard has never ranked high in swimming on account of not having an adequate pool for practice and the holding of meets. While Yale and Princeton have been developing strong teams, the Crimson has done little or nothing. It was about two years ago that the Crimson had its last varsity team; but as there are a few fine swimmers in the university at the present time, Harvard should be able to get together a fairly strong team this winter with prospects of soon having a squad able to hold its own with the other members of the "Big Three."

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ATHLETICS

ELI FRESHMEN IN FOR HARD SEASON

Will Meet the Strong University School of Cleveland Eleven at New Haven Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (Special)—The Yale University freshman football team will meet the strong University School of Cleveland eleven Saturday, here, in its third game of the 1922 season. The addition of the University School game on the Eli schedule will make it one of the hardest in years for a first-year team, as the University School turns out some of the best preparatory elevens in the United States.

Last Saturday the Eli freshmen met Phillips Exeter Academy and lost by a 26-to-0 score on home territory. The Saturday before the freshman opened the season against Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, and won, 13 to 0. All of the 32 men that made that trip got into the game, as the coaches were anxious to try out the squad.

On Oct. 28 the Yale freshmen will face Exeter's rival—the Phillips Andover Academy at Andover. The following week the first game in the championship series will be played against the Princeton University freshman team here. The strong Sufield Academy eleven will come a week later to Yale Field. Then comes the final battle of the season when the new Yale men will get their first chance at the Harvard freshmen eleven at Boston on Nov. 18.

After several strenuous weeks of work the team is fast rounding into shape under the direction of C. S. Osbourne '15, the new head coach, for the hard work ahead. Nearly 150 first-year students answered to roll call on the first day of practice and two-thirds of this number still remain. From this vast array of talent from preparatory schools throughout the country the Yale coaches have the problem of developing 11 men who will repeat the feat accomplished by the two preceding classes, that is, a championship freshman team. Andover, Exeter, Worcester, St. Paul's, Taft, Hotchkiss, Hill, Mercersburg, Lawrenceville, Choate and St. Mark's had a hand in the number of men trying out for the different positions from the 30 or more preparatory schools.

Coach Osbourne has a staff of capable aids to help instruct the green material in the fundamentals so as to make it available for Yale varsity during the next three years. N. T. Guernsey '21, who played regular guard on the Eli varsity two years, is in complete charge of the centers, guards and tackles. Barclay Robinson '19 is instructor of the wings and D. G. Saunders '21 is coaching the backs. These coaches with the help of Coach T. A. D. Jones '09 of the varsity staff, from time to time should be able to give the wealth of fine material on hand the best opportunity to develop.

Although all branches of a team will be stressed, particular emphasis will be laid on the development of line material, as the Yale varsity will lose several first string linemen this college year by graduation. Guards and tackles will be most in demand next season and it will be up to Line Coach Guernsey to unearth these men from the talent he has to work with. The class of 1926 has some big men fighting it out for line positions so the problem of weight should cause no concern.

At the pivot position several men are having a merry battle for a position on the first team. M. W. Stevens, who weighs 225 pounds and hails from Albany Academy, started the Hotchkiss game, but A. F. Greer and H. C. Freeman both much lighter men, were given a chance. C. D. Lane and H. H. Porter, the latter who has been recently shifted from the tackle position, are also to be heard from at center before the season is over.

With W. H. Marting, formerly of Exeter, H. N. Weiting, Andover; E. C. Lupton, Mercersburg; and H. T. Kingsbury, Groton star, and W. S. Wallace, all of whom weigh well over the 190-pound mark, the guard position looks secure. Marting tips the scales at 216. The loss of J. E. Graf, who played at East High School in Milwaukee will be felt as he handles his 259 pounds of weight in an excellent manner. He is ineligible, due to scholastic difficulties. J. W. Upson, weight 260, the heaviest man on the squad, will be out for the season. Both these last two men mentioned are 6 ft. 3 in. in height, making a pair of about equal size.

The tackles who are giving the best account of themselves thus far are Bingham, W. S. Stewart, M. G. Field and D. A. Burt, all of whom have shown about the same to date. The first two mentioned started the opening game, while the latter pair substituted for them. A. N. into '21, All-American tackle, who also coaches on the varsity staff, has been helping to instruct these men.

Coach Robinson has five good ends so far, with a number of likely men who should develop. W. E. Martin, former Mercersburg star, and S. W. Osborne were the wingmen to start the Hotchkiss game and both showed well. F. A. Potts and W. G. Curran are two first substitutes for these men at end. B. Butterworth, Andover, whose father was one of Yale's greatest halfbacks, is also doing well. He has a brother, also an end, who plays on the regular Yale second team.

In the backfield Coach Saunders has nearly a dozen men who give promise of becoming stars. W. C. Riley seems to have the advantage at quarterback, with N. B. Durfee a close second. Other backs who will bear the brunt of the opposing attack this year are: W. Holibaird '23, who scintillated at Hill School; Daniel Allen, E. P. Cottle, L. Weinecke, J. W. Smith, all four of Andover; M. N. Stabeck and C. D. McCoy. Weinecke will in all probability play at quarterback for the remainder of the year. Holibaird, Allen, Cottle and Riley are best in the kicking department at this time. The former is good in particular as well as being a fine passer.

All in all things look good for the

Yale freshmen this year, and they should come through in fine style. With a hard season ahead it remains to be seen what Yale's largest freshman class can produce in the way of a football team. The policy of the coaches will be to teach these men the fundamentals in all departments of the game so that next year they may be turned over to the varsity with at least a sound basis for the harder training to follow. The showing of the Eli first year men this season will give an idea of Yale's football future, and although it is early for an optimistic outlook and championship team things are far from dark at the New Haven institution.

MINNESOTA HAS A FIGHTING ELEVEN

Coach Spaulding Is Developing a Good Football Team From Green Material

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14 (Special)—With football prospects at the University of Minnesota such that for almost the first time in its history the opening of the college found no one on the campus who would predict a good season. W. H. Spaulding, the new coach, has shuffled out of a mass of 75 green candidates a team of very respectable and hopeful appearances for the Intercollegiate Conference race.

The annual pilgrimage of North Dakota to Minnesota this year brought signs of forebodings, the usual Gopher victory seeming unlikely. But, following the game, which was Minnesota's by a more comfortable margin than last year's contest, local followers discovered that they had a team which, though very inexperienced, could fight as hard as any the college has known for a long time. Victory in this tilt has always been considered a barometer of Minnesota's Conference chances for the year.

Coming from West State Normal, Kalamazoo, Mich., where he had been coach for 15 years, and from Wabash College where he received his earlier training and captained his team, Coach Spaulding has brought to the Gopher rookies his doctrine of the Bishop which has seemed to be the only successful method of bringing the squad into anything that resembled "Big Ten" form.

He had as a nucleus only two of last year's performers. But, fortunately, these are both strong players who can be depended upon to hold together the Gopher defense through many future games. One is Capt. O. S. Aas '23, center and one of the mainstays of the 1921 team. The other regular is E. T. Martin '24, halfback, a fast man and an accurate distance punter and passer.

The balance of the team, which is on the average fairly light, is made up almost entirely of men who, three weeks ago, to quote Spaulding, "did not even know the fundamentals of the game." With this material the coach has developed an aggregation possessing a generally strong offense, a varied line-smash, pass and kicking attack, and above all a splendid morale. Scholastic difficulties have not affected any of the candidates.

End play of the Gophers is the troublesome point right now. "Give me two good ends and half the baton is won," says Spaulding. Raymond Eklund '24 and C. Schjoll '24 have been filling the end positions thus far in practice and against North Dakota, and look like fixtures unless one or two of the half dozen other green candidates for the position show a sudden flash of promise. In Eklund Minnesota has the first real dropkicker it has had in years. He is fast rounding into shape as a defensive man. Schjoll never played on a college team, but is fast and willing, if nothing else.

In the new "atmosphere" and new style of Gopher football seen this year Minnesota has witnessed a system of carefully concerted individualized training by a coach who believes in teaching each man a specialty and developing each position by a hypothetical system of training, which he calls "generalship drill." The men are taught to think quickly in emergencies, and learn football from the ground up, with emphasis placed on following the ball. To accomplish these things Spaulding has surrounded himself with a coaching staff large and able enough to give every man on the varsity who requires it the undivided attention of one coach. These assistants include Paul London, formerly of Dartmouth; T. N. Metcalf, Oberlin; Len Frank, veteran Gopher track man; A. C. Oss, one of the greatest of Gopher football stars; and C. Long and H. C. Hanson, both former Minnesota stars.

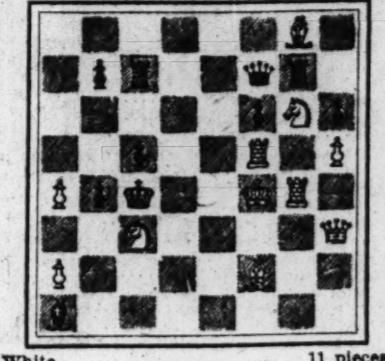
The best line plunger on the team is L. W. Peterson '24, halfback, a powerful man with a peculiar and effective style of running. In Theodore Cox '25 and H. H. MacDonald '25 Minnesota has two promising though undeveloped tackles, the former being considered the fastest man in the line. George Abramson '25 is another fast, stocky lineman who has been used at guard and tackle. Other guard candidates that should be seen in games this year are G. A. Larkin '24, C. J. Gay '24 and W. H. McCarr '25.

In addition to Martineau and Peterman the team has good halfback material in R. E. Hultkrans '25, former track star, and about the fastest man on the team, and also L. S. Mitchell '23 and J. F. Furst '24. The quarterback position is well filled with F. H. Gross '24 and G. B. Myrum '24, running neck and neck in competition for the position. Both need a little more experience to round into shape. Myrum perhaps has the advantage with his drop and place kicking ability and his occasional brilliant flashes of open field work. The fullback position is also well taken care of with O. C. McCrory '23, who looks like the regular, the best runner in the backfield. Cottle and Peterson and Hultkrans also available.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 409
By Godfrey Heathcote

Black 10 pieces



White 11 pieces
Mate in two.

PROBLEM NO. 410
By D. J. Denmore

Black 12 pieces



White 7 pieces
Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 407. B-B5
No. 408. 1. R-Q5 Kt-K
2. R-QP
3. R-K7
4. Kt-K
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUOYANCY OF MEXICAN OILS THE FEATURE

New High Prices Established in Early Trading on Stock Exchange

Continuation of yesterday's irregular price movements took place at the opening of today's New York stock market, the chief feature of which was the marked buoyancy of Mexican oils.

Mexican Petroleum opened at 210, up 4 points, and jumped to 214, a new high record, on the next three sales. The Pan-American issues also established new peak prices at gains of 2 to 4 points, buying being based on reports of a possible increase in the cash dividend and declaration of a stock dividend followed by an offer of exchange for Mexican Petroleum, approximately 75 per cent of the stock of which is owned by the Pan-American Company.

Renewed buying power appeared in the rail group, Louisville & Nashville establishing a new high on gain of 1 1/2 points, Union Pacific moving up 1 point, and a number of others recording large fractional advances.

Top prices for the year also were established by Atlas Powder, Manhattan Shirt and Wells-Fargo Express. U. S. Steel was reactionary, dropping a point, and weakness also was noted in Atlantic Coast Line, Kresge, American Locomotive, Continental Can and Chandler.

Rise Follows Selling

Heavy selling of the United States Steel, Baldwin, Studebaker, and American and Continental Can shares caused further irregularity during the first hour, but when these offerings had been disposed of the whole market moved forward.

Coppers were unusually active and strong, apparently in response to the favorable semi-annual earnings statement of the American Smelting Company. A broader inquiry also was noted for food and public utility issues.

Railroad shares quieted down for a time, but started upward again in response to a brisk demand for New York Central, which touched 100%, a new high for the year, buying of this stock being attributed to reports of additional financing through a new 7 per cent issue.

Speculative buyers continued to favor the Mexican oils, Mexican Petroleum advancing to 215%. National Biscuit and Postum Cereal were the favorite specialties, each establishing a new top price.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Stocks Advance Further

Expanding dealings were attended by a considerably higher range of prices in the early afternoon, with many high-priced shares making sensational advances. Mexican Petroleum climbed to 218%, while Atlas Powder was up 9%, National Biscuit 8%, Associated Oil 6%, and Brooklyn Edison 5 points.

Low-priced domestic oils were bought freely, especially Barnardsell and Producers and Refiners. Pronounced strength was also manifested by the shippings, New York Air Brake, American Metal, U. S. Food Products, Electric Storage Battery, General Electric and Southern Railways preferred. Isolated points of weakness were shown, Fisher Body losing 6 points, American Express 4%, Pierce Oil preferred 3, Corn Products 2 and Brooklyn Transt and Pressed Steel Car 1 1/2 each.

Bond Prices Mixed

Selling of the old Liberty bonds to provide funds for the purchase of the new long term government securities continued to have a depressing effect on the old issues in today's early bond dealings.

Liberty 3 1/2s dropped 24 cents on \$100 and losses of 14 to 34 took place in the 4 1/4s series. Victory bonds also yielded slightly.

The new 4 1/4 per cent issue, which was admitted to trading on the exchange today, opened at par and later advanced to 100.06.

Foreign loans were more active at rising prices. Cuba Republic 5s of 1949 advanced 2 1/2 points and the 4 1/2s, while substantial fractional advances were recorded by Japanese 4s and Danish Municipal 8s, Series B.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	10	10	10
Ely	75	74	74
Boston & Montana	12	11	11
Crystal Copper	11	11	11
Denbigh	66	64	64
Eureka	23	27	28
First National Copper	51	50	51
Gen Elec Spec. I.	11	10	10
Gadsden Copper	85	75	85
Gen Motor 6%	86	85	85
Imperial Cons.	62	62	62
Iron Cap.	6%	6%	6%
Iron & Steel	11	11	11
John Johnson	156	145	143
John Johnson pf	116	116	116
Jones	24	24	24
Del & Hub	138	138	138
Del & W. 140%	141	141	141
Detroit Edison	113	112	112
Dome Kodak	874	864	864
East Star	574	574	574
End Johnson	116	116	116
Ends	24	24	24
Fair Play pf	83	83	83
Fed M. & S. pf	59	59	59
Fisher Oil	145	145	143
Fisher Oil pf	145	145	143
Fisher of O. pf	95	95	95
Fish Rubber	135	135	135
Freeport Tex.	76	76	76
Gen Am Cr 68	68	68	68
Gen Am Cr 69	104	104	104
Gen Am Cr 70	104	104	104
Gen Am Cr 71	104	104	104
Gen Am Cr 72	104	104	104
Gen Am Cr 73	104	104	104
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON CLOTH
DEMAND KEEPS
ITS FAST PACE

Advances in Prices Seem to Help
Buying Movement—Crops
and Home Building

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—Cotton-cloth prices continue to mount higher in primary markets, and the rapid rise seems to stimulate rather than retard business. Buying has been very active in nearly all lines, the added strength of raw cotton serving as an extra boost.

In some lines the volume of goods sold during the present wave of buying has run into very large figures. Lines particularly concerned in the furnishing of homes have been unusually active. Fabrics going into linoleums, draperies, carpetings, shade cloths, velvets, and tapestries for upholstery purposes, tickings, denims, and heavy duck have sold more liberally than at any time since the war. Drills and other heavy goods for enameling purposes have been moving in a large way to fill the needs of various manufacturing trades, such as the motor-car industry. The mills making such heavy goods have seldom done more business in a similar space of time, and all are well provided now with orders to carry them virtually for the rest of the year.

Crops Help Bag Line

Bag manufacturers have been buying heavily to replenish their much depleted stocks for grain, flour, cement and other similar purposes. Goods in such lines have moved rapidly more or less regardless of prices, since the large crops, the returning industrial activity and the growing boom in building.

In clothing fabrics the demand has been strong, but it has been tempered somewhat by price considerations, and distributors are venting some misgivings as to the probable volume of consumption at the higher prices. Fashion has decreased longer skirts and more clothing generally for women, however, and this development is looked to as an offset for any contraction in buying growing out of a wave of economizing in clothing by the public.

Prints Move Freely

Print cloths have continued to move very freely, and prices on the standard wide and narrow constructions have moved slightly higher. Wide 64 by 60s are now selling at 9½ and 9¾ cents, with some of the better makes bringing as high as 9¾ cents. This is fully 1½ cents higher than the ruling figure two months ago, while the raw material, up to a few days ago, was a cent to 1½ cents cheaper.

The Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad, 70 miles, has been sold by the El Paso county sheriff to W. D. Corley of Colorado Springs, for \$375,000 to satisfy a judgment obtained by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The buyer plans to convert the road-bed into mountain highway.

The Japanese Government has deposited 23,000,000 yen in 10 and 50-year notes. It is hoped that before the end of next March the total 218,000,000 yen issue will be reduced to cinders. The action is due to the Government's decision to replace paper currency put into circulation during war to preserve silver.

The volume of business for the week ended Sept. 11, measured by debits in individual accounts, reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in leading centers was \$9,261,000,000, a decline of \$380,000,000, or 4 per cent, compared with the week ended Oct. 4, which witnessed a large volume of end-of-quarter settlements.

The Corn Products Refining Company has appropriated \$3,000,000 for extensions to refineries at Edgewater, N. J., Pekin and Argo, Ill., which will also include the installation of mechanicals. The company will also expand its plants in France and Germany and expects to spend in excess of \$1,000,000 for buildings and equipment.

Sateens and twills and similar lining fabrics have become so closely sold that it is difficult to pick up goods of this kind now this side of January, despite the fact that prices have moved up to 3 cents a yard. The profit margins available on such goods and the heavy demand has led many mills that do not regularly make this type of fabrics to change their looms for this purpose.

Sheetings have been strong in spots, but most of the business done has been in medium weight goods for domestic purposes. There has been little export business of the heavier weight constructions, but the demand for bleaching, converting and manufacturing has been sufficient to give sheeting mills all they can do between now and the turn of the year.

Yarn Goods Active

In fine combed yarn goods the demand has continued very active and the volume being sold each week has totaled at least 1½ times the weekly production. New Bedford sales have reached nearly 120,000 pieces during the last week, and this includes only about half the mills making this type of goods. Fine combed sateens for lingerie and dress purposes have been moving freely at very full prices, while many of the plainer types of fine goods, such as lawns, voiles, poplins, and pongeens have been in greater demand than was dreamed of three months ago.

Fine goods prices have shown only moderate advances, but the lower levels of the raw material have resulted in satisfactory profit margins for the manufacturers, particularly now that a practically normal basis of production has been reached in most cloth mills.

Yarns have been relatively slow in reflecting the better demand for cottons but the last week has seen some very sizable buying both of combed and of carded varieties, and spinners are now working rapidly toward normal production.

The delay in getting workers back into the mills in those districts recently affected by the New England textile strike has seriously hampered production, but the unfavorable situation is now practically eliminated. The single cloud on the horizon for the cotton industry just now is the transportation situation. The coal problem, especially in New England, is hampering the movement of raw cotton into the consuming territory and the shipment of goods to and from the finishing plants is also being seriously interfered with.

As there seems to be no immediate hope of relief from the rail congestion, shippers are turning to motor trucks for conveyance of the manufactured goods and to the coastwise shipping industry.

for relief in the movement of the raw material. This has so far obviated any serious menace of a shutdown for lack of material to work with, and is expected to bridge the difficulty for the immediate future.

CHICAGO GRAIN
MARKETS DISPLAY
DOWNTURN TREND

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Lower prices for wheat here today during the early dealings resulted from a decline in Liverpool quotations. An increase of the amount of wheat on ocean passage received some notice in this connection, and so, too, did talk that a setback in the market was to be expected in view of the decided advance in prices recently. On the down turns, however, commission house buying increased. Initial figures, which ranged from 3¢ off to 3½¢ advance, with December \$1.11½@1.12 and May \$1.11½@1.11½, were followed by slight declines all around.

Corn and Oats receded with wheat. After opening 3½¢ to 3¾¢ lower, with December 65½@65½, the corn market underwent a little further sag.

Oats started 3¢ lower to 3½¢ advance, December 41½@41½¢, rallied a trifle and then dropped lower than before.

Provisions were firmer, guided by the action of the hog market.

FINANCIAL NOTES

German experts put the total losses to foreigners as a result of the mark's fall as high as \$9,000,000,000.

The cornerstone of the new home of the New York Cotton Exchange was laid April 29 at 850 Broadway, occupying for occupancy May 1, 1923, will be 24 stories in height.

Officers of the Locomotive Company of America have organized a nonunion company to sell the plant and assets at private sale. The receiver indicated that an offer of \$1,750,000 from W. C. Durant would be accepted.

A movement is afoot among French chambers of commerce to appoint an envoy who will supply information concerning all matters connected with the re-establishment of French industrial-commercial relations with Russia."

Farmers of the United States are declared in some quarters as all in debt and being carried on the books of local dealers to a degree not of equal value. The dealers are trying to avoid extending any more credit to the farmer.

A shortage of 8,000,000 quintals in grain harvests is causing the Italian Government considerable anxiety because the purchase of the necessary 4,000,000,000 lire of wheat will deplete the exchange. There is some discussion of returning to war bread.

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The \$50 cut in prices of all passenger models by the Ford Motor Company is considered the most important development in the automobile industry this year and probably the most significant merchandising move since the Ford's sensational \$125 cut in 1919. The country had been pulled into the belief that permanently high prices for automobiles must obtain. Unquestionably it forecasts a general lowering of prices, especially by manufacturers in the low-priced field, before the coming winter.

The deduction of \$140,000 distributed on preferred stock left applicable to common the sum of \$706,939, compared with \$496,303 in 1921, and \$106,065 in 1920. This was equivalent to 28.24 per cent on common, as compared with 19.85 per cent and 36.40 per cent for 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The deduction of \$300,000 for the regular 12 per cent dividend and the special bonus of \$250,000 left a surplus of \$156,909, bringing the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account to \$1,866,875.

It was announced by C. R. Hosmer, president, that the company intends to establish a subsidiary company to handle its numerous investments. The necessity for such a step is pointed to by the investment item in the company's balance sheet, which is shown this year to be \$7,582,955.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report.

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much cooler tonight and Wednesday; fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and much cooler tonight, probably frost if weather clears; Wednesday fair and cooler; fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and much cooler tonight, probably showers in northern and eastern Maine, probably frost in Vermont and New Hampshire; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to winds.

Weather Outlook

The temperature was considerably above normal Monday in the Eastern and Southern States. Showers have occurred in portions of practically every state east of the Rocky Mountains since Sunday night. There will be showers almost generally in the states east of the Mississippi River Tuesday and Wednesday. Much cooler weather will overspread the Atlantic and East Gulf States Tuesday night and Wednesday.

STEEL COMMON AT HIGHEST PRICE IN LAST THREE YEARS

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—With an advance of 1% to 11½, Monday, Steel common was at the highest price in almost three years, or since Nov. 5, 1919, when it touched 11½.

In every previous year in which the stock has sold at or above Monday's prices, the total dividend disbursements for the year have been in excess of the regular 5 per cent rate. In 1919 the high was 11½, and regular dividends and 1 per cent extra were paid, a total of 6 per cent. In 1918, when the high was 11½, extra dividends brought disbursements to 16 per cent. In 1917, when the stock reached the highest price on record, 13½%, payments totaled 18% per cent, and in 1916, with a high of 12½, 7 per cent.

At the 11½ the stock is up 4½% from the 1919 low of 7½. The lowest price on record was 8%, in 1904, and the highest price before the war 9½%, in 1908. As recently as 1915, when no dividends were paid, stock sold as low as 3½.

The surplus of United States Steel at the close of last year (appropriated and unappropriated) was \$649,824,782, equivalent to nearly \$128 a share on the common stock.

TURKEYS MAY BE CHEAP

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Turkeys for 1922 Thanksgiving dinner and eggs for breakfast should be cheaper this year, according to members of the National Poultry Breeders' Egg Association in Chicago. The current turkey crop was said to be unusually plentiful, and the supply of eggs the greatest in years.

OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 58 Kansas City 34

Atlantic City 56 Memphis 48

Boston 62 Montreal 56

Buffalo 48 Nantucket 62

Charleston 36 New Orleans 66

Chicago 42 Philadelphia 48

Denver 24 Pittsburgh 58

Des Moines 30 Portland, Me. 54

Eastport 50 Portland, Ore. 52

Galveston 72 San Francisco 54

Hatteras 76 St. Louis 38

Helena 24 St. Paul 32

Jacksonville 76 Washington 66

NEW GERMAN CONCERN PLAN

BERLIN, Oct. 17—The Federal League of German Industry, made up of Hugo Stinnes and other industrial leaders, will form in the next few days a new company, a company with 20,000,000 marks capital to handle the 30,000,000 guilders credit extended by Holland in 1920. The principal object, however, is to secure similar credits abroad from imports and production under guarantee of German industry.

The delay in getting workers back into the mills in those districts recently affected by the New England textile strike has seriously hampered production, but the unfavorable situation is now practically eliminated. The single cloud on the horizon for the cotton industry just now is the transportation situation. The coal problem, especially in New England, is hampering the movement of raw cotton into the consuming territory and the shipment of goods to and from the finishing plants is also being seriously interfered with.

As there seems to be no immediate hope of relief from the rail congestion, shippers are turning to motor trucks for conveyance of the manufactured goods and to the coastwise shipping industry.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

John Davison Rockefeller Jr.

SALMON INDUSTRY
IN ENGLAND HAS
A SEVERE SLUMPIrish Troubles and Cold Summer
Restrict Sales—Exports

Have Declined

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3 (Special)—Shippers of salmon on the Pacific coast have cause to congratulate themselves on the fact that the stocks of canned salmon in first hands in the United States on July 1, 1922, amounted only to 60,000 cases, compared with 2,500,000 cases on the corresponding date of 1921. Thus old stocks have been well cleared to an extent unprecedented in recent years, and the prospects of obtaining good prices for the new pack are bright, assuming normal consumption in the future. The prospect is somewhat marred as far as the English market is concerned by the indifferent season the trade has had.

Reasons for the Slump

The most obvious causes for this are the absence of a hot summer and the numerous trade disputes which have reduced the spending capacity of parts of the United Kingdom; notably the north of England. Conflict in Ireland, usually a fair market for pink salmon, has been another bar to the trade.

Speaking generally, the United Kingdom is of most interest to packers and shippers of red salmon, since the opening for pinks is not so big, and the Pacific Coast interests find their market for reds seriously raided by Siberian packers, who are able to market a product particularly acceptable for its good, rich oil.

So far as pinks are concerned the British trade is mostly export, and here somewhat different factors, have been operating to prevent dispersal of stocks held by British merchants. One of the chief markets abroad for pinks is the West Coast of Africa and the islands lying off that continent. These regions are dependent for their prosperity mainly on the cocoa trade, which has recently passed through very difficult times. The price of cocoa in 1920 was well over 120s. per ton. Today the price is about one-third of that figure and the firms engaged in the African trade have not all come through this recent period unscathed.

Export Trade Retarded

With the situation affected by these circumstances the purchasing power of the African native has been for some time greatly depleted and this has affected to a serious extent the export of pinks from England. There were encouraging signs, however, during the month of September, that the trade with Africa is improving. One of the chief obstacles to a large trade in the unwillingness of the shipper to give long credit and the distance from the port of export.

Consequently the trade is piecemeal, and stocks held are very light, much to the disadvantage of the African consumer who fails to get the advantage of price which results from large quantities.

The trade with France in pinks has been largely retarded by the disturbed state of European politics, which has upset the exchange. It cannot be overlooked that an increasing portion of the supplies of canned goods for French consumers is being shipped direct to French ports, and London and Liverpool are being ousted from their previous prominent position as clearing houses for the continent of Europe.

Lower Prices Awaited

With the situation as it stands, British holders of stocks are not surprised that trade is restricted, though hardly one of them foresaw the slump, which is considered the worst that has been witnessed for the last 40 years.

Considerable sums are being lost through the falling market, and only the boom in dried fruit which followed the fall of Smyrna has provided compensation. Until the demand for salmon revives in the spring, experts fail to see how the new pack will find buyers on an extensive scale without reduction of prices.

The declaration of the opening prices of the Alaska Packers Association has been awaited with great interest, but has been as long delayed, some think wisely so. That no business is being missed by the delay is certain. The demand during the past season in England has been remarkably low and intensely disappointing.

Prices at the time of writing are purely artificial as far as spot stocks are concerned. There is no market because there is no business. This statement is not refuted by the fact that Alaska red tails can be bought at 39s. a case, and with this figure for spot stocks it is not surprising that new pack for shipment does not attract

HOTEL STANDARDS ARE TO BE RAISED

Educational Campaign Is Expected to Develop Capable Leaders and Better Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Convinced beyond question that the hotel business in the United States and Canada has grown much faster than has the supply of capable executives needed for its efficient management, the American Hotel Association looks to the training schools it is to establish to coax out latent talent and to direct it into the proper channels to insure its full utilization in the future, where the need of it is greatest.

The rapid expansion of the hotel industry, officers of the association declare, and the promise of still greater growth in the future as the demand for more and better hoteliers is made, has brought about a condition which makes it imperative that, without further delay, a concerted effort be made to improve upon present methods of hotel keeping, to elevate the standards of employee personnel, and to insure the filling of important places with capable men, trained in the ethics of service to the public and capable of holding positions of importance with ability.

Yet the industry feels optimistic when it contemplates the educational program now being worked out and soon to be put into effect—a program that will make of hotel workers who show an aptitude for the business and are willing to learn, something more than cogs in a well built industrial machine, and give them a good start up that pathway which leads to promotion and in time, to individual responsibility.

Opportunities for Capable Men

Encourage ambitious, brainy men everywhere to see and to appreciate the possibilities in the hotel business, the association believes.

the association is engaged in a fund-raising campaign to carry forward its nation-wide \$2,000,000 program, which aims to establish courses in hotel management in large universities throughout the land, to establish hotel vocational training schools to train hotel department heads, their assistants and provide a central research bureau which will gather and disseminate facts and figures relative to all phases of the business.

Where formerly many, if not most, hotels were run as individual enterprises, founded upon personalities and individual financial capacities, today's larger establishments are the result of organization, association officials point out. The result is that individualism necessarily is giving way to organization, for not even a superman could master all, or even a great part of the problems and practices of the hotel as now conducted.

Tries to Have General Knowledge

The wise hotel keeper of today aims to possess a knowledge of details along with the faculty of not being hampered by them, they declare. He strives to build his success upon the knowledge and efficiency of his many employees, so that the machine will be to an extent automatic in its functioning, though none the less human. He aims to standardize methods rather than men, realizing that to smother incentive and initiative is to impede the progress of his business.

Consequently, the department heads of hotels and those who work under their supervision and direction are becoming more and more important.

To give them a broader understanding of their duties and responsibilities, to show them the true relations and proportions of their work, is to weld the institution more solidly together and remove any discord or inefficiency.

The establishment of hotel vocational training schools in various sections of the United States and Canada, as part of the association's educational program is sure to be a great aid toward organization in hotel operation, while not hampering individualism where individualism is needed, the association believes.

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Rates: \$1.50 per day without bath; \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day with bath.

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F. A. Cline, Assistant Manager

HOTEL CLARK

Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets

HOTEL HERALD

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San Francisco, Cal.

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Beautiful modern North Side 6-room Queen Anne house; leaded glass windows, 2 open fireplaces, heated sun porch; east of Sheridan Road, 100 ft. from lake, 3½ blocks from "L" Station; 1 car garage; lot 50x138 ft.; shrubs and trees; inspection by appointment; splendid investment.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Company
30 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Randolph 4042.

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KENILWORTH, ILLINOIS

New 7-room, 3 baths, New England Colonial house, sleeping porch, open fireplace, garage, lot 100x150.

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ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.—Charming detached, comfortable, 20 large cool outside rooms, lovely furnished; excellent home; select clientele; parlor, porches, laundry, central heating, central air, modern conveniences; meals \$20 up single, \$32 up double; booklet, EVELYN'S LODGE, 11 Central Ave.

IN CRANFORD, N. J.—40 minutes from downtown New York, 1000 ft. above sea level, 20 large, comfortable, well-furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; breakfasts if preferred; refined family; Box M-67, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college grad, executive experience, with college offering opportunity for travel and advancement; Box 96, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

Central Park West (66th St.)—Something different, 20 rooms with every convenience of a modern hotel, 1000 ft. above sea level; The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

POSITION AS BREWAN, caretaker or janitor 102 W. 74th St., N. Y. C.—Large handsomely furnished room; also attractive thoroughly ventilated skylight, third floor, adjoining bath.

BRIGHT airy room in refined private home, opposite Van Cortlandt Park, easy commuting. Gentlemen. Phone Kingsbridge 3532. N. Y. C.

FOR RENT, clean, comfortable room adjoining bath, private family, electricity. Apt. 19, 224 W. 15th St., New York City.

70TH ST., NEAR DRIVE—Attractive outside room; bright airy, elegant, real home. Schuyler 2916. Apt. 4-C. New York City.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS MAN with small boy wants board room for office, Box 1454, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

COLLEGE graduate with schoolroom exp. desires position as governess, Box E-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED stenographer desire position, 174 North Humphrey Ave., Phone Oak Park 1088, Oak Park, Illinois.

COMPANION or assistant in home, part time, in return for home privileges. Box J-61, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

WOULD LIKE couple hours work daily as companion, reading or assistant; noon to 8 P. M. Telephone Schuyler 8471, New York City.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper for part time or full time, Box 1454, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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WANTED—LADY WITH PLEASANT HOME AND GARDEN IN COUNTRY (garage), 25 miles from London, would like to entertain week-end guests. Box T-853, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

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FOR SALE—Excellent cloth coat, opusone color and cuffs, \$25.00. Telephone Lake View 7803, Chicago, Ill.

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USEFUL HELP required (Superior) to assist general office, moderate, about \$10. Two in family. Apply first letter, 10, Nelson Road, Hornsey, N. 4.

WANTED—Good nurse for a young baby; permanent situation. Apply MRS. MEDWAY, Beechfield, Forest Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LADY with pleasant home and garden in country (garage), 25 miles from London, would like to entertain week-end guests. Box T-853, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

SCHOOLS

SOUTHLANDS, The Paragon, Blackheath, S. E.—Home School for Girls (ages under 9); entire charge if desired. Principal, Miss Barnes.

CANADIAN-CUBAN LINE ANTICIPATED

President of Navigation Company

Forecasts Trade Possibilities

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Trade routes from Canada to new ports may result from the visit to Toronto yesterday of Señor Francisco Orive Riano, president of the Cuban Navigation Company, who is the guest here of the Cuban Consul General, Cesar A. Barranco. Señor Riano completed negotiations for the shipment of a large quantity of Ontario white pine to the Canary Islands. This will be the first shipment of its kind between Ontario and the Spanish colony, and when the two schooners of Señor Riano's line call at St. John, N. B., for lumber it will constitute a departure in their regular routes.

Extensive trade between the Dominion and the Canary Islands was forecast by the visitor. If arrangements now under way with New York interests materialize, the Cuban Navigation Company will establish a regular line between Cuba, the Canary Islands and the Dominion. Cement, lumber, potatoes, and codfish would be the principal items of freight from Canada to these new markets.

Señor Riano said the Cuban sugar crop promised to be the largest in several years. He estimated that it would aggregate 4,000,000 tons. This crop and the United States tariff, would create unusually large supplies of sugar available for Canada and Great Britain. Prosperity was looked for in Cuba as a result of the Senate and Congress of the Republic having recently approved a loan of \$50,000,000 from the United States.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Two capable women or mother and daughter to work in refined family; good pay. Box 1454, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER to do work of small apartment occupied by one lady requiring attendant. Address, Room 66, 200 W. 72nd St., New York City.

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GOVERNOR, care of three children; experienced. MRS. R. L. OAKLEY, 23 Lamartine Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, office manager, present executive secretary to counselor, desires to make new connection over 4 years' experience in office organization and industrial engineering. Box M-67, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

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DUTCH PROPOSALS FOR IMMIGRATION

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Baron B. V. Sandburg, of The Hague, has arrived here to take up with the British Columbia Government plans for bringing 500 Dutch settlers out to this Province. "If any large number of Hollanders were to be placed in the United States it would fill the quota fixed by the American Government and make it difficult for Dutch travelers to spend any time in that country," the Baron explained.

"My Government believes that from the standpoint of farming Canada, and particularly British Columbia, would be the best place for Dutch people to settle." The Canadian Government was so impressed by the Baron's proposals that it appointed Thomas Gelyell, of the Canadian Immigration Department, to accompany him on his trip across Canada.

Classified Advertisements—Europe

European Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London

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Situated in a much-sought-after locality, amidst beautiful country under 40 miles from London, 600 ft. above sea level. COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS FOR 30 MILES.

Occupying undoubtedly one of the finest positions in the South of England.

On the summit of a hill, facing south, is the

IMPOSING STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

In perfect order and replets with every Modern Luxury.

Well Timbered Undulating Park with Two Lakes. SUPERB GARDENS AND GROUNDS of an unusually attractive character, possessing a charm only to be met with in a mature Estate of this importance. Fine Old Trees. Immense Specimen Conifers. Wide-Spreading Lawns. Shrubberies. Flower Beds, and Gardens.

20 Bed and Dressing Rooms

Six Well-Fitted Bathrooms.

Fine Suite of Reception Rooms.

Two Halls, Electric Light, Central Heating, Telephone.

MODEL HOME FARM, the whole lying compactly together and having an area of about 150 ACRES

Particulars and orders to view of the SOLE AGENTS,

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A Madura Midnight

THE less one knows of history and statistics about The Great Temple at Madura, South India, the deeper the thrill, the greater the effect of its midnight magic. The more loosely Madura Temple is linked with actuality, analyzed as to concrete, definite foundations for the spell it casts over alien visitors, the more complete the illusion of its being other-planetary—or at least other-era. One must not "peep and botanize" here; but lay himself open to a general effect; become susceptible to the wild dark impressions of the place.

Madura City—if you must be told that you may believe in the actual existence of such a spot—was the ancient capital of the Pandyan kings. King after king for centuries "abode his destined time, then went his way." Then southward came the Moghul Mohammedan conquerors. At length the outer wall of the Temple enclosure was all but demolished, and of nearly a score of its cloud-splitting gopurams of imposing magnificence, there remain but four. South India was for long an opponent of orthodox Hinduism, Madura having for its especial saint Minakshas. There came a time, when to unite the two faiths, the priests decreed her marriage to Siva, henceforth she enters the ranks of the gods, all goes on without dissent.

Even if I knew familiarly a great deal more of its history I should not set it down here. Madura is not of the intellect, it is of the feelings, romantic, imaginative. Try to grasp the fact that thirty-three million carved and plaster figures could be seen here—if one had several decades to count them all! Not three, but thirty-three million, carved figures! Right at the start one is thrown upon imagination in trying to realize such numbers.

For miles around, the giant gopurams, those towering wedges of masonry on the outer wall, are landmarks. Loftily, weathered a rich gray, crammed by thousands of plastic figures of Hindu legend; they are the unique feature of Dravidian style. As an utter tyro in architecture, I dare offer the opinion that the gopuram is either an original motif—like the arch, lintel, spire dome, and pyramid—or it is a comparatively modern survival of the Assyrian wedge-shaped sanctuary gates, though its transport from Mesopotamia to India in very ancient days is, I believe, not satisfactorily accounted for.

We enter by way of The Porch Of the Eight Saktis into the mantapam nearest the east gate. "Sakti?" "Mantapam?"—Never mind just now. We pass through a succession of arched doorways, past many a staring statue. Along the approach under the covered fringe of the long mantapam are lined scores of booths, selling flowers and images for votive offerings. These are obviously adjunctive

to the religious nature of the place, but interspersed also are stalls of toy sellers, trinket and jewelry shops, food vendors, all catering to a ceaseless throng of devotees who pass along these approaches day and night. It is a fitting introduction: flaring torches and feeble coconut oil wicks raggedly illuminate the vista from street entrance down to the distant brightly burning doors of the sanctuary edifice proper. A hot odor of wilting and besprinkled flowers reeks into the passage, into the outside streets. Swarthy proprietors lurk over their goods in a furtive, mysterious way, half unrecognizable in the turk'y gloom. Elephants, painted and caparisoned, in unearthly fashion stroll noiselessly about amongst the gray stone pillars. And there are white bullocks with silvered horns; gentle deer-like helpers garlanded in yellow wreaths; now and again a drowsy goat. We are nearly to the blazing door we had glimpsed at starting. It is discovered to be a lofty brazen archway in high relief, niched for countless tiny oil cups, each with its burning wick. It is The Door Of A Thousand Lamps. For exactly three hundred years slightly have the tapers been unfailingly attended.

So it was in the East we ponder thirty centuries ago. We see no sign of today. Of a sudden we realize we are buried in adventure, we are actors in some Rider Haggard tale. Passing the grinning, glinting brazen monstrosities at the Door Of A Thousand Lamps, we go directly into the Mudali Mantapam, a fitful gleam here and there along the corridor beckoning forth giant statues of Vishnu, Siva and Brahma. At a corner of it we emerge full upon the great ablution pool of the Temple. Lamps along the terraced parallelogram paint little writhing serpents of light upon the jet black surface of the water. A hundred black figures are bathing along its flanking steps, white-soaked garments clinging clammily as they wash.

Groping around two sides of the covered porch enclosing this "tank" (our word is derived from Sanscrit) we enter upon the third side, the Hall of Sacred Parrots. On every hand and above us swing perches and cages of gorgeous birds; parrots, cockatoos, pigeons, macaws. Afield lovely carven pillars and delicately wrought-figures, cages are swinging 'above an uppeering swarm of shaved and raven-haired heads.

We turn countless corners to stampede upon weird scenes. Now it is a statue of unguessable name around whose pedestal a weary procession of hook-seeking supplicants go pacing hour after hour. Now it is the outer vestibule to some especially sacred fane where a dozen devotees prostrate themselves face down on the stone floor, motionless for hours. Again it is attendant priests ladling oil upon a group of fiercely leaping fire around an idol. And everywhere the passing of jet-haired, wide-eyed, white-arranged Hindus, in a sort of quiet, purposeful frenzy. Feet go padding by over the flagging unrelenting; ankle and wrist circles faintly jingling accompaniment.

From the walls, from pillars, from pedestals; from every corner and promontory, leer down carven faces, innumerable, all-sized—smiling, benign, hideous, scornful, imploring, jolly, threatening, impulsive.

We enter by way of The Porch Of the Eight Saktis into the mantapam nearest the east gate. "Sakti?" "Mantapam?"—Never mind just now. We pass through a succession of arched doorways, past many a staring statue. Along the approach under the covered fringe of the long mantapam are lined scores of booths, selling flowers and images for votive offerings. These are obviously adjunctive



A Gate of Madura Castle

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; two years, \$18.00; three years, \$27.00; one month, \$1.50. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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Soe published of
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DE HEROLD DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
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Printed in U. S. A.

God's Helpfulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, as related in the gospel

of Matthew, a Roman centurion

besought Jesus to heal his serv-

ant, the Master replied in terms both

brief and positive, "I will come and

heal him." No conditions were offered;

no doubt was interposed. So assured

was he of the Father's presence, and

of His power and availability to de-

stroy error, that he could state with

definiteness that he would do what

was necessary in order to restore the

servant to health. Out of the depth of his

spiritual understanding came that per-

fect confidence in His ability to demon-

strate the presence of God to destroy

the belief in disease. This assurance

again found exemplification when

standing at the tomb of Lazarus. Jesus

thanked the Father for the revelation

of Truth which enabled him to know

with positiveness that eternal life, ex-

pressed by man, knows no interrup-

tion.

Throughout his marvelous career, the

Prophet of Nazareth expended little

effort in argument as to the facts of

God's presence and his own ability to

utilize divine power, proving his posi-

tion in a manner that should have con-

vinced the most skeptical. To him,

God's helpfulness was an established

fact; and he continually utilized the

means he so well understood, to ac-

complish the so-called impossible.

The first sentence in the Preface to the

Christian Science textbook, "Science

and Health with Key to the Scrip-

tures," by Mary Baker Eddy, clearly

expresses this thought (p. vii): "To

those leaning on the sustaining infinite,

today is big with blessings;" and man-

kind is ascertaining that the size of

the blessing is in proportion to the

degree of one's understanding, and of

one's willingness to be obedient to the

divine will; for right results inevi-

tably follow obedience to the law of

God.

The materially-minded, to be sure,

may not be able to understand God's

presence and power to govern; for to

him matter is real and Spirit a remote

and indefinite supposition. Lacking in

spiritual sense, the means whereby the

understanding of the true man may be

gained, he recognizes only material

law, and accepts the evidences of his

senses without hesitation. "What can

be real," he asks, "but the substantial

world about us?" Accepting matter

as the true substance of the universe,

he is quite prepared to believe that the

senses are wholly reliable in their

recognition of physical phenomena.

To him, Deity is very remote; and he

will always be governed by divine law,

brings thought into harmony with

divine Mind; and the truth of being

is manifested. Then man appears as

the child of God, upon whom He has

bestowed all bounty, and who, in con-

sequence, has come into his rightful

inheritance. By this means man are

availing themselves of God's helpful-

ness.

meets human problems. Mortal mind is his guide; and he recognizes no other intelligence.

On the other hand, the student of Christian Science starts with the understanding that God is Spirit, ever present, omnipotent, omniscient; that He is the only creator and governor of the universe, which He controls by His immutable law; that He is ever available to meet human need in whatever terms expressed; that He is infinite good, and has already bestowed on man perfect blessings, from which man is never separated. Grasping, slowly perhaps, but surely, this understanding of God and His creation, it is any wonder that mankind becomes imbued with that assurance which parallels the experience of the Nazarene in some degree, if not in its fullness of comprehension?

Now, such declarations might be regarded as fanciful and chimerical, if based merely on assertion without proof. When Mrs. Eddy made her great discovery, she set about immediately to establish it in experience, well knowing the tendency of mortals to doubt the truth of any occurrence which has not been theirs. She succeeded in a measure that proved the practicality of healing disease, of comforting the sorrowing, and of redeeming the sinner, beyond possibility of disclaimer. How, then, it may be perniciously asked, can God's beneficence become available to meet human conditions? By what means can one avail himself of God's presence and capability to meet discordant conditions? It is precisely these questions which Christian Science answers; and this fact, it may be said, accounts for the unprecedented growth of this religion. On page 202 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy states, in words brief but mighty, "The scientific unity which exists between God and man must be wrought out in life-practice, and God's will must be universally done." Here are the directions which bring sure results. Knowing that God and man are one—united—and that man is and always will be governed by divine law, brings thought into harmony with divine Mind; and the truth of being is manifested. Then man appears as the child of God, upon whom He has bestowed all bounty, and who, in consequence, has come into his rightful inheritance. By this means man are availing themselves of God's helpfulness.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Le Secours de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ORSQUE, ainsi qu'on le rapporte dans l'évangile selon St. Matthieu, un centenier romain pria Jésus de guérir son serviteur, le Maître lui répondit en termes à la fois clairs et positifs: "J'irai et je le guérirai." Il ne lui soumit aucune condition, n'intervint pas aucun doute. Il avait une si ferme assurance de la présence du Père, ainsi que de Sa puissance et de Son efficacité pour la destruction de l'erreur, qu'il pouvait dire avec précision qu'il ferait

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1922

EDITORIALS

Feudalism in the Coal Fields

There is a certain coal hollow in West Virginia, occupying a valley two miles long in the bed of a creek, which in wet weather is a stretch of mud. It is typical of the coal valleys of the State. The houses of the miners have been thrust up where there was room for them. Behind them is the barren hillside, their front yard is the railroad spur that runs through the valley. Flies are thick, soil pollution is general, pigs wander unrestrained. Some day a writer will rise from these people to tell their lives, how they must live inarticulate, working underground when the over-manned industry offers work, while their children find their playgrounds, their parks, their pastures and their seaside resorts in the empty coal cars left before the doors. Throughout Logan County the homes are too often little better than shacks, propped by stilts, resembling the temporary quarters of a construction gang. They are called "camps" with reason.

At the closing session of the American Mining Congress at Cleveland, in an address by C. E. Maurer, the speaker warned of another coal strike next April "unless the coal industry puts its house in order." This declaration is reported to have caused further discussion of a previous statement by W. A. Grieves of Columbus, O., that the road to peace in industry lies through a full recognition of the "human element."

Perhaps it is the failure to recognize the "human element" that led to the recent far-reaching strike, and to the appointment of a fact-finding committee which will explore for itself the conditions in the mines. The "human element" in many valley hollows has not been a factor for peace in the past. It may be urged that the houses in these valleys, rude as they are, should at least have the sacredness of homes to their owners. This, however, is impossible. The miners do not own their homes. Mines, railroad, land, and houses in the valley, in fact the valley itself, belong to the company. There is little sense of possession there. The workers are there only on sufferance, while they work. They live in the houses of the company but they are not even legal tenants in these houses, rather they have the status of servants, and as servants the courts of West Virginia have upheld the position that they may be ejected at the company's will from their homes, without notice, when their connection with the company ceases. This point of law is an important one for the miner with a family to consider before joining the proscribed trade union, or before venturing to strike. It is said that one-quarter of the adult males of West Virginia, comprising the labor force of a basic industry, has no security of residence.

There is still a greater cause of uneasiness in these valleys. As the miners depend for the tenure of their homes on their employers, so do they depend for other things; the servants of the employer meet them at every point, at none with more possibility for harm than as the state deputy sheriff, paid by the operator. Even with the best intent, and where the operator has accepted his full responsibility in providing and subsidizing schools, churches, and Y. M. C. A.'s, the feeling of dependence cannot be banished. Where the officer of the law, with the authority of the State behind him, is as much in the pay of the company as the miner himself, it would be hard to exaggerate the possibilities of the situation.

The United States Senate, which authorized a committee of four members after the Mingo outbreak to investigate the situation on the spot, received a report from the chairman of the committee, in which he said it would be difficult to imagine how any industrial peace could be brought about by such tactics. After saying that the operators readily admitted that the purpose of these deputies was to prohibit union organizers from entering the territory, Senator Kenyon denounced the situation as "vicious and un-American" and "as contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions."

Complete "industrial autocracy" was found in Logan County, by Senator Kenyon, where organizers were driven out by force, if necessary, and where, in 1920, the operators contributed \$46,630 to employ deputy sheriffs and \$61,517 in 1921. The Attorney-General of West Virginia was quoted as saying that this system was "one, if not the greatest source of trouble in that particular county."

The mystery surrounding the continuance of the subsidized sheriff system is only calculated to aggravate unrest. A West Virginia statute forbids officials, while engaged in their duties, from receiving private remuneration. Unfortunately, the law has no "teeth" in it: it forbids, but carries no penalty for disobedience. However, the Supreme Court of Appeals has ruled that where the law is silent as to a penalty, the doing of an offense is indictable under common law. Despite this judgment, the system, though apparently illegal, goes on. There is another state statute forbidding the carrying of arms without license. This also is generally ignored.

The West Virginia system has produced something as near a feudal and paternalistic condition as ever existed in the United States. Deducted on every pay day from the miner's salary by the company is his rent, the cost of his light and fuel, the sum of his purchases at the company store, and even his fee for compulsory medical service and tool-sharpening. To a large extent this is necessitated by the isolation of the miner's life. But can anyone doubt that the reaction to such overwhelming dependence favors the growth of a United Mine Workers' local as the only expression in the valley of a counter force to the employer? This growth goes on despite the fact that courts in the past by injunctions have forbidden union solicitation, and in one industrial dispute absolutely forbade miners to circulate the fact that a strike existed.

Not the people of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, alone, but the people of the whole United States, should find a melancholy interest in the candidacy of Mr. Pelletier for district attorney. It seemed incredible that a man who had been found guilty of practices which, in the opinion of the highest court of the Commonwealth, made him unfit to appear in litigation before that court should have the effrontery to offer himself as a candidate for renomination to the office from which he had been ejected in disgrace. It was unbelievable that the man thus convicted would take the chance of receiving a further rebuke at the hands of the electorate, which was certainly to be anticipated. But the unbelievable came to pass; the incredible occurred. To the amazement of many, Mr. Pelletier demonstrated that he had rightly judged the character of those to whom he appealed. He won his nomination by the Democratic Party, apparently with ease. He stands now as the candidate of that party for district attorney for Suffolk County, and, as yet, his fellow-nominees for still higher offices have not had the courage to manifest their self-respect by repudiating him as a candidate on their ticket.

The issue thus presented is of too great importance to be measured by Mr. Pelletier's own personal virtues. He is himself, if common report is to be trusted, a man of ability and of singular personal charm. The stories of his success in winning to his support opponents who had judged him by his public record, and who, on meeting him, fell victims to his personal grace are innumerable. But, however attractive in his personality, however intelligent, and however able as a lawyer, he has, after a prolonged trial in which he enjoyed the benefit of the most distinguished counsel, and in which he appeared before judges quite cognizant of his personal amiable nature, been disbarred from practice before the courts of Massachusetts and of the United States. That a man bearing such a stigma should hope to appear as the chief law-officer of a county which comprehends the greater part of Boston is an amazing example of political arrogance and fatuity.

It is not time for any good citizen, nor for any newspaper interested in good government, to be silent upon the menace of Pelletier. It is possible, even probable, that he will be defeated. It is possible that, if elected, the law passed by the last General Court requiring district attorneys to be members of the bar may prove sufficient to prevent his assuming that office. But the public man, or the editor, who by silence connives at the possible election of this man, so scandalously and notoriously guilty of betrayal of public trust, will have a heavy account to settle with the public and with his own conscience.

THERE should be no desire to doubt the statement, made by the director-general of the United States Employment Service, that a shortage of labor in many lines of activity is threatened. It is declared that there already is a vigorous demand by large employers for more men, especially in the unskilled lines, and the forecast is that with the gradual resumption of industry following the establishment of normal fuel distribution, a serious shortage will exist. Emphasis is also laid on the scarcity of skilled labor in the building trades, due in part, it is pointed out, to the lack of trained apprentices and recruits.

In the steel industry, where there has already been an advance of pay to common or unskilled helpers, it is intimated that further advances will be made as other employments absorb the scant surplus.

This showing probably is not made by the director of the federal bureau for the purpose of influencing possible legislation, but it is a fact nevertheless that Isaac Siegel, Representative from a New York district, who is chairman of the House Immigration Committee of Congress, has been quick to intimate that the facts disclosed will be made use of by those who are exerting every possible influence to obtain a modification of existing immigration laws. This effort is being backed, quite naturally, by the larger employers of both common and skilled labor. It is claimed that the output of industries now adequately manned with skilled labor is lessened by the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient quota of unskilled helpers to do the work which the skilled laborers cannot be called upon to do.

The interesting claim is advanced that the percentages permitted under the present law are being filled largely by the dependents, usually women and children, of relatives already in the United States, and that they are excluding from the only channel remaining the wage-earners whose services are greatly needed. All these things, and more, are to be arrayed in arguments urging a modification of the existing regulations. Supporting the demand is the history of the development of much of that great section of the country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, the building of railroads and cities, and the subjugation of what are now the rich farming lands of the middle west. This development would have been impossible, perhaps, for another century, without the advent of the European immigrant. But it may be insisted that whereas these things have been done they will remain done, and that even the apparent necessities of less constructive industries should not be permitted to again force upon society an unassimilated mass of immigrants as unsympathetic as they are ignorant, regarding what Americans are coming to realize is something more than a theory. The ideals which must be perpetuated by a free people who desire to remain free, not alone from the domination of others, but from the perils of their own excesses, must be safeguarded by a vigilance which permits no careless yielding to the demands of those who would profit by the perils which their countrymen must assume.

The Case of Pelletier

On July 10, 1878, the British occupied the Island of Cyprus, one of the "corner stones of the Mediterranean." By a secret agreement with the Turks, negotiated by Disraeli, it was stipulated that in return for an annual payment of £92,440 the British forces were to use the islands "as a place of arms in the Levant, where their ships could lie in bad weather and troops and stores could be held ready for action." In addition it was agreed that as long as Russia did not restore to Turkey the provinces of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan, Great Britain would defend the Sultan's dominions in Asia against renewed Russian attacks, an obligation that has long since been repudiated. The £92,440 people of Cyprus were later required to pay to Great Britain, but as their surplus revenue never amounted to that sum, the deficit has usually been made up by an annual parliamentary grant. Half the sum has been paid by Great Britain to the French bond holders of the 1854 Turkish Loan. On Nov. 5, 1914, Great Britain formally annexed the island, as it also declared a formal protectorate over Egypt, but Article 3 of the Franco-British agreement of Dec. 23, 1920, provides that Great Britain is not to cede or alienate Cyprus without previous consent from France.

The Dodecanese is a group of islands in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, which Italy acquired from Turkey by the war of 1912, the principal one being Rhodes. The population of these islands, as well as that of Cyprus, is overwhelmingly Greek and, by the Dodecanese Treaty of 1920, a supplement of the now defunct Treaty of Sèvres, Italy agreed to turn over Rhodes to Greece, if a plebiscite held in five years should turn out favorably for the latter country, and also provided that Great Britain at the same time withdraw from Cyprus. By the first proviso, an apparent tribute was made to the Wilsonian self-determination theory, which the Allies had formally adopted, but by the second an Italian withdrawal from Rhodes seemed remote indeed.

Since then, however, the situation in the Near East has materially changed. By withdrawing from Cilicia and adopting a distinctly pro-Turkish policy, the French have become less concerned about Cyprus, and, undoubtedly, their treaty with the Turkish Nationalists makes provisions for direct payment of interest on the Ottoman bonds held by French investors. Since the Greek rout from Smyrna and the surrender of eastern Thrace, the Italians anticipated proposals that Greece should be rewarded for these losses by receiving the Dodecanese. But since the Sèvres Treaty, which promised both eastern Thrace and western Anatolia, has been abandoned by both France and Great Britain, the Italians asked themselves why they should stand by the subsidiary agreement to restore to Greece the Aegean Islands.

This action by Italy should not be viewed wholly as a final blow to a fallen rival, but in connection with the whole Near East situation. At the coming peace conference Italy wants to have her hands free; and, since she has not too many pawns in the game, she makes sure of Rhodes. "Every consideration of honor," writes The Manchester Guardian, the British Liberal organ, "binds us to give Cyprus to Greece." Mr. Venizelos, when he presented the claims of Greece to the Big Ten at Paris, said he took this for granted. But there intervened some malign influence, some Imperialist whispered that Cyprus possessed military advantages and, in an evil moment for England's reputation and for the fortunes of the Middle East, the British Government decided to do the Prussian and not the liberal thing. Cyprus was retained and Greece was encouraged to look for compensation elsewhere. The "elsewhere" was Anatolia and Thrace, now lost. Italy is prepared for all eventualities of British action.

THE reopening of the theatrical season in America has brought with the new crop of players a revival of the question as to how far the stage should be made the medium for the presentation of arguments intended to influence public opinion. To those who regard the function of the drama as essentially that of holding the mirror up to nature, the play with a purpose has no proper place in the theater. When the stage becomes an agency for the expression of opinion it ceases to be artistic, and is merely a form of propaganda. The art of acting, they hold, has no relation to the views of the playwright regarding politics, social reform or the weather. They object to sermons or tracts in the form of stage speeches.

To these objectors it is replied that from earliest history the stage has been used as a means for putting before the people varying shades of opinion on all possible subjects. To some critics all plays are propaganda.

It may be doubted whether the value of all sorts of propaganda is not vastly overestimated, and it is probable that the net result of most polemics, either in literature or on the stage, is trifling. If a case is made out for one side of an important issue, an advocate of the opposite side appeals just as strongly for his view, leaving the perplexed public undecided. Among the new plays that seem to have been written with a desire to influence opinion there are: "So This Is London," aimed to promote international good will by showing the mutual misunderstandings of Britons and Americans; "The Old Soak," evidently written to take advantage of the hostility in some quarters to the prohibition law; "Loyalties," in which racial prejudices are discussed, and "Fools Errant," a play of more than average distinction expounding wholesome teachings of social helpfulness that if generally accepted would do more for the public welfare than all the pamphleteering of the so-called "Americanization" societies.

With the possible exception of this last play, however, it is permissible to believe that none of those referred to will make any converts to their authors' views.

The Dodecanese and Cyprus

Editorial Notes

ISSUANCE of a warning and an appeal by Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, and Dr. Alwin K. Haagner, director of the National Zoological Gardens in South Africa, to prevent the extermination of South Africa's finest game is most timely. Indeed, the impression that big game is over-abundant in South Africa is entirely without foundation, there being, for example, according to reliable statistics, only about 200 specimens of the bontebok antelope surviving, while the other varieties of antelope, such as the eland and black wildebeest are becoming rapidly more and more scarce. Dr. Haagner says that if it had not been for the encouragement of his friends in America, of whom Dr. Hornaday is representative, he would have given up his efforts long since to prevent the extermination of wild life in South Africa. Dr. Haagner is certainly entitled to full support in his contention that "unless the reserves in South Africa are nationalized we can say good-bye to many beautiful forms." Dr. Hornaday believes that the automobile has become more dangerous to the wild life of South Africa than the gun, explaining that in finding the game and bringing it under fire the automobile is merciless. Hence the laws should certainly be made all the more stringent and be all the more vigorously enforced.

DESCRIPTION of the League of Nations by William G. Sharp, former American Ambassador to France, on his return to the United States from Europe, as "a going concern and one that is accomplishing results," indicates that that organization is decidedly making progress despite the many and varied obstacles which have hemmed its pathway. Mr. Sharp spent some time in Geneva while the Assembly of the League was in session and was impressed with the earnestness of purpose and common desire of the League members to work together in the solution of international problems. He acknowledged that there was a strong desire that the United States should become a member, but left it at that, adding:

I think that Germany will be admitted as soon as the question of reparations is settled. By that I mean when the amount is agreed upon and payments have been made.

Results are, after all, what count primarily, and if the League proves its indispensableness it will surely endure.

IT MAY be accepted as a favorable token that the Secretary of War of the United States should have been the one chosen for so eminently peaceful a task as making the acceptance speech for the statue of Edmund Burke, when it was erected in Washington as a gift of the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain. Moreover, this gift, exemplifying as it does the hope of increasing friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples, should itself constitute an appreciable landmark in the world's journey away from war. In his speech Mr. Weeks said:

Americans and Englishmen who have the best interests of their countries at heart should enthusiastically endorse and support every means of preventing misunderstandings between the United States and Great Britain and bringing into closer bonds of friendship the peoples of these two great nations. This is the task to which the Sulgrave Institution has dedicated itself and in which it is admirably succeeding.

Truly, every such effort made to offset the arguments which would produce disagreement between America and England is worthy of the highest words of praise.

A LETTER received from Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, by a subscriber to the fund deserves wide publicity. It reads, in part:

I wish you could see personally the dividends on your investment in the shadow of Mt. Ararat we photographed in one picture 15,000 orphaned children. There are 25,000 Armenian orphans in Near East Relief institutions in Russia Armenia alone, chiefly refugees from Turkey. This does not include 10,000 destitute orphans in the same area whom government officials plead with us to accept, many of whom will not be able to survive the winter unless we help them, but for whom at present we have neither room nor adequate financial resources.

Caravans of children are coming from the interior, some of them having been on the road for thirty days and traveled over 500 miles.

What an eloquent arraignment of the Turk!

WHEN Viscount Astor delivered an address on the evils of drink before the Congress of the Church of England at Sheffield the other day he showed clearly that he had the courage of his convictions. He warmly praised those nations that have seen this evil and condemned those that have not, adding, in part:

The United States is prepared to make a contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world, as was proved when moderate drinkers decided to give up what gave them pleasure.

No nation can be sensual in private life and spiritual in public life. Great Britain needs fearless leadership to give it its moral anchor against these evils.

Viscount Astor evidently believes in acting up to his own advice.

MORE than 27,000,000 marks for one week's output seems no inconsiderable sum when there is no backing to it except the fiat of a government. Moreover, when this output is thrown on to the market within a few days of the Government's promulgation of a new decree designed to curb speculation in foreign securities, the question naturally arises as to that Government's sincerity. Such is the exact situation in Germany, however, where the total currency now in circulation is well on the way toward half a trillion marks.

THE note published in Paris in answer to Mr. Lloyd George's Manchester speech, in which France is depicted in the rôle of peacemaker in the recent Turkish crisis "at Great Britain's request" would have a more genuine ring if less were known about France's previous pro-Turkish propensities.

IS THE COLUMBIA RECORD justified in its sweeping assertion that the "trouble with the world's leaders is that they are always leading us into trouble and never out of it"? It is true that the world is in lots of trouble, but are the leaders the ones entirely and solely responsible?